The Bombay Gazette.

No 9764 - New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELLORA, 2,027 Tons, on THURSDAY, 11th March, 1880, at 5 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metlapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, on TUESDAY, 9th March, at 4 p m. calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 13th March, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage.....Rs. 500
Second Class passage..... ,, 325

The Arcot is due in London on 20th April. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinias arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th March 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	260	220	80	
Port Said	280	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	Without food.
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	Including Wine
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	360	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879

CUNARD LINE.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S.S. BATAVIA, 3,253 Tons, 450 H.P., FIRST OF THE "CUNARD COMPANY'S LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th March.

Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers. Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

PASSAGE MONEY.....Rs. 500.
or other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

NOTICE.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.

S. S. OCEAN KING,
2,300 Tons, 450 H.P.,
CAPTAIN Ed. SCOTT, K. O. C. I.
FARE.....Rs. 400.

THIS SPLENDID FAST STEAMER will sail POSITIVELY on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

FARE—Rs. 500.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port :—

	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	
Trentham Hall	J.C. Shaw	3,100	350	about March 6th.
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,709	400	,, April 3rd.
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	,, May 5th.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

HALL LINE

BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA.....Rs. 400.
,, LIVERPOOL..... ,, 100.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	1880
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	G Lloyd	24th Mar.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	21st Apl.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	3300	300	J. Verril	19th May.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

THE S. S. SHAHZADA, 1,046 Tons, 185 H.P., will be dispatched as above on SATURDAY, the 20th March.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 2nd March 1880.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FARE.....Rs. 400.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S Steamer SICILY, Captain Grass, 1,675 Tons 220 H P. nominal, will sail as above on the 27th April.

She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation. For further particulars apply to

W & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th March 1880.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. ERLKING, 2,178 Tons, 250 H. P. nominal. This Fine Steamer will sail as above on the 3rd April. She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation,

FARE.....Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th March 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
MONGOLIA	3833	530	E. M. Edmond	6th March.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	13th do.
NEPAUL	3536	490	J. S. Murray	20th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
TEHERAN	2249	460	A. H. Johnson	10th do.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	17th do.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	R. Scott	24th do.
PESHAWUR	3900	600		1st May.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
VERONA	3065	600	W. Barratt	15th do.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. I. Baker	29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m, on the day of sailing.
For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 25th February 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KAISHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	19th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 25th February 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 25th February 1880. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* GENOA.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. BRITANNIA	3060	500	R Hutchison	17th March

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. OLYMPIA	2050	424	J. Craig	24th March.
S. S. COLUMBIA	2000	300	Wm. Young	7th April.
S. S. MACEDONIA	2272	486	J. Laird	21st April.
S. S. ITALIA	2245	424	T. G. Knox	5th May.
S. S. TRINACRIA	2107	424	L. White, about	12th do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade and have accomodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		
New York		Rs. 600
,, ,,	Liverpool	,, 500
,, ,,	Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
,, ,,	Naples	,, 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steam Ship THESSALY, 1,925 Tons, H. P. 200, Captain F. Harbord, will be dispatched on the 6th March.

She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th February 1880.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the supply of 25,600 TEAKWOOD BRAKE BLOCKS, to be delivered as required from time to time during the twelve months commencing 1st June next. Templates of the Blocks can be seen, and specification, with particulars of the number required of each description obtained, by application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders "Endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 18th March instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Persons whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 4th March 1880.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SINGAPORE CEDAR.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p. m. on THURSDAY, the 11th March instant, for the supply of 100 Tons of SINGAPORE CEDAR BOARDS or SCANTLING, to be delivered at the Loco. Depôt, Parel, within 3 weeks from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders to be endorsed and to state the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered on the Company's premises, Parel, also to be accompanied with a specification shewing the sizes of Boards, &c. It is proposed to supply, and where the same can be inspected.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 1st March 1880.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD IRON RAILS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1-0 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March next, TENDERS for the purchase of any quantity up to 3,000 Tons of OLD USELESS RAILS.

The Rails to be sold are of various sections, and will be taken from the Line now lying on the Company's premises, Wadi Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must specify the quantity required and the rates per ton weighed over on the spot. Delivery will be made by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Bunder or Wharf.

The Tender must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity of Rails tendered for, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot from time to time as delivery is taken of the Rails, but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the Tender.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 23rd February, 1880.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON THE FIRST OF MARCH,

AND AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH SUBSEQUENTLY,

A MONTHLY GUIDE

WILL BE PUBLISHED CONTAINING

TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF THE

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS.

RATES for Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, For Horses, Carriages, Dogs, &c., with information relating to the principal Stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Through Booking with other Railways in India and with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Map showing all the principal Railway Stations, Telegraph and Dak Routes in India.

Postal and Telegraph Rules and Rates. It can be obtained at Stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

For the convenience of persons residing at a distance from the Railway, and who prepay the price, ONE ANNA, and postage, copies of the Guide will be forwarded to them by post each month.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 28th February 1880.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A hand some Bay Australian Charger, thoroughly broken in, quiet, and has constantly been ridden as a Cavalry Charger, Price Rs. 1,000.

A well-bred Chesnut Waler Gelding, 5 years, 15-1 high, splendid pace and perfectly quiet to ride, Rs. 500.

A brown Waler Gelding, 5 years old, good pedigree, quiet to ride, a good fencer, Rs. 1,000.

A pair of large Waler Geldings, 16-2 high, very handsome, a good match, and broken to harness, Rs. 2,200.

A powerful Black Waler Gelding, 7 years, up to 20 stone, perfectly quiet and steady in saddle, good jumper, Rs. 900.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 5 years, 15-3 high, fine goer in single harness, Rs. 800.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-3 high, broken to harness, Rs. 750.

A well bred Waler Gelding, 16 hands, a broken Charger, and quiet to ride, Rs. 700.

Also a number of fresh Walers just arrived.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 4th March 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

POSITIVELY THE LASTNIGHTS,
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 6TH MARCH.

BEN ALLAH,

THE PREMIER VENTRILOQUIST OF THE WORLD.

1st Seats	Rs. 2
2nd ,,	,, 1
3rd ,,	As. 8

Seats may be secured at the Institute on the days of Performance.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Performance at 9 P.M.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

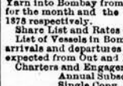
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THE Steamer TRENTHAM HALL will sail POSITIVELY for LIVERPOOL at 10 a.m. on SUNDAY, the 7th instant.

Passengers are informed that a Steam Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m. TO-DAY to TAKE BAGGAGE on BOARD, and again at 9 punctually on SUNDAY MORNING.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th March 1880.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1880.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS HOMEWARD BOUND.

JAMES MADDEN & Co.,
Passenger and Shipping Agents.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,

Engage passages free of commission by any of the undermentioned Lines of Steamers.

The P. & O. COMPANY to Brindisi and Southampton.
,, RUBATTINO LINE to Continental Ports.
,, ANCHOR LINE to Liverpool and Continental Ports.
,, HALL LINE to Liverpool and Continental Ports.
,, AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S to Continental Ports.
,, BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION STEAMER to London.
,, CUNARD Line to Liverpool.

BAGGAGE received to await arrival or for Shipment, and every assistance given to Ladies on arrival in Bombay.

Drafts, Circular Notes, and Sovereigns supplied.

For full particulars address

JAMES MADDEN & Co.,
Bombay and Kurrachee.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. OLYMPIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HOME AND TUITION.—TWO LADIES residing in the neighbourhood of Kensington, London, and who have had great experience in the care and teaching of the young, offer a high-class Education, with the comforts of a Home, to the children of parents abroad.

References: In England, Rev. Dr. HOWSON, Dean of Chester; in India, C. J. MICHOD, Esq., Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, N. W. P.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACT for PROVISIONING PRISONERS in the TANNA JAIL, from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in front of the said Jail, on the 17th instant. Specifications of contract, and further particulars can be had on application at the Jail Office.

S. SETON SMITH,
Superintendent, Tanna Jail.
Tanna, 4th March 1880.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TENDERS will be received up to 15th March, 1880, for the supply during the year 1880-81 of PROVISIONS, CLOTHING MATERIALS, and many other articles in use, concerning which full information as to probable quantities, present rates, &c., will be furnished on application at the Secretary's Office, Byculla Schools, where Forms of Tender and Schedules can be obtained on payment.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

5th March, 1880.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.—The Liquidators of the above Company are prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS in writing up to WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, for the ABSOLUTE PURCHASE of the PROPERTIES leased to the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to the late Nursery Gardening and Weeding Company, Limited.

The above properties will be SOLD in terms of the Deeds of Conveyance already prepared by the Company's Solicitors, printed copies of which may be had at the Company's office, on payment of 4 annas per copy.

E. G. CABRAL, Secretary.
Church Lane, Bombay, 6 h March 1880.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of the NATIONAL FINANCIAL of INDIA, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

BY direction of the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, Contributors of the above Company are informed that the SUMMONS issued herein, calling on them to SHEW CAUSE why the Liquidation should not be finally closed, will be heard on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, instead of on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, the last named day being a Court holiday.—Dated this 5th day of March 1880.

PRESCOTT & WINTER,
Attornies for the Official Liquidator.

HIMALAYA TEAS.

THE undermentioned SUPERIOR INDIAN TEAS are on SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

The finest Pekoe	Rs.	1	4 per lb.
Ordinary do.	,,	0	14 ,,
Pekoe Powder	,,	0	14 ,,
Souchong	,,	0	12 ,,

Special rates for large consumers.

MIRZA ABDUL HOSSEIN,
26, Apollo Street.
Bombay, 6th March 1880.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE PUSHTO MANUAL.

COMPRISING A CONCISE GRAMMAR, EXERCISES AND DIALOGUES, FAMILIAR PHRASES, PROVERBS AND VOCABULARY.

BY

MAJOR H. G. RAVERTY,
Rs. 3-4. Post Free, Rs. 3-8.

ARMY DISCIPLINE & REGULATION ACT 1879.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Applicable in India, &c.,
Eight Annas.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES—TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE Undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also telegraph payments at current rates of Exchange, to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport, as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at the cost of one word. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.'S ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and
27, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., (LTD.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
St. Julien Medoc ;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per do Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd.....Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... ,, ,, 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS

fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

LATEST NOVELTY.

LINEN POMPADOUR PARASOLS

JUST RECEIVED.

PRICE RS. 4.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CO.,

NOW REMOVED TO RAMPART ROW AND

CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL & IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,

13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 13.

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, 13, MEADOW STREET, 13.

WE very respectfully beg to inform our numerous friends and constituents both in Bombay and the Mofussil, that we have JUST RECEIVED a NEW and IMPORTANT ADDITION to our already EXTENSIVE STOCK, suitable for the present season.

This stock has been purchased to our order by our agents in England, and great care and taste has been displayed in the selections, and we confidently assert the goods will be found second to none, and our prices lower than that of any other House in India.

OUR NEW STOCK COMPRISE

Black and Blue West of England Superfine Broadcloth, Black, Blue and Grey Venetians.

Black, Blue, Light and Dark Grey Meltons.

Black, Blue, Brown, Light and Dark Grey Serges of most Superior Textures, and a very choice stock of Fancy Coating, White and Fancy Vesting, Bedford Cords, Whip Cords, English and Scotch Tweeds, White Serge Flannel, White and Colored Flannels, Jute, Oxford and Cambric Shirting, Hawke's Regulation Helmets, Ellwood's Helmets, Ellwood's Hunting Hats, covered with White and Brown Canvas; Dress Hats, Drab Shell Hats, Christy's Black Brown and Drab Fancy Felt Hats, Tweed Hats, Scotch Caps, Gentlemen's Shirts, Collars, Under Vests, Scarfs and Neck ties in all Colours, Merino Woollen and Cotton Socks, Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs Braces, Belts, Scotch Mauds, Railway Rugs, Rug Straps, Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Portmanteaus, Overland Trunks, Deck Chairs, Soiled Linen Bags, English Blankets, in Red, Blue and White, and a large stock of Fancy Goods, of which an early inspection is solicited by

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.

DECK SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN SIX HOURS' NOTICE, FROM RS. 20 PER SUIT MATERIALS ALL WOOL.

BEST QUALITY TRIPLE ELECTRO-PLATE.

MANUFACTURED TO THE SPECIAL ORDER OF

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, 4, Hummum Street. POONA, 1, East Street.

WE long hesitated before undertaking this important branch of business, as we are aware of the immense amount of inferior articles manufactured and sold as the best quality (Electro-plate having so many qualities) by unscrupulous traders and eventually giving no satisfaction to purchasers.

After mature deliberation we have had a large quantity made expressly for us by a leading firm, and as our goods are triple-plated (i. e., have undergone the silvering process THREE TIMES, thereby ensuring a heavy coating of PURE SILVER on superior hard white metal), we can guarantee them to stand ordinary usage for twenty years.

We specially invite the attention of Presidents of Clubs, Hotels, &c., &c., to our stock of goods. Amongst others we recommend the following :—

Tea and Coffee sets of 4 pieces	From Rs.	90 to 181.
Tête-a-tête sets of 4 pieces	at ,,	60 and 80.
Ice Pitchers	from ,,	36 to 88.
Eggstand with 4 cups and 4 spoons	at ,,	45.
Eggstand with 6 cups and 6 spoons	at ,,	61-8.
Eggstand with 12 cups and 12 spoons	at ,,	120.
Prize Goblets for Shooting and Racing purposes	from ,,	45 to 117.
Goblets for use, richly chased	,, ,,	16 to 22-8.
Beer Mugs to hold a pint	,, ,,	12 to 20.
Christening Cups	,, ,,	7 to 20.
Butter Dishes	,, ,,	20 to 49.
Pickle Jars	,, ,,	12 to 41.
Sardine Boxes	,, ,,	16-8 to 29
Biscuit Bowls	,, ,,	12 to 81.
Ice Pails	at ,,	25 and 40.
Chills' Sets	,, ,,	16.
School Sets	,, ,,	28 and 53.
Fish Knives	,, ,,	25.
Butter Knives	,, ,,	8 and 10.
Cake Knives	,, ,,	13 and 24.
Waiters' Oval	from ,,	25 to 80.
Do Square	,, ,,	50 to 68.
Mustard Spoons	at ,,	1-8 each.
Salt Cellars	from ,,	3 to 9.
Spoon Racks	at ,,	34 and 61-8.
Napkin Rings	,, ,,	3 and 8.
Nut Crackers	,, ,,	4 each.
Rests	,, ,,	2-8 and 4.
Jewel Boxes	,, ,,	33.
Spergnes	,, ,,	300.
Fruit Stands	,, ,,	72.
Patent Corkscrews	,, ,,	3-8 and 3.
Paper Weights (Elephants)	,, ,,	8 and 12.
Vases	,, ,,	4, 20 and 40.
Call Bells	from ,,	4 to 16.
Tobacco Boxes	at ,,	8.
Knives—Table	per doz. Rs.	50.
,, Dessert	,, ,,	40.
Forks—Table	,, ,,	22.
,, Dessert	,, ,,	16.
Spoons—Table	,, ,,	22.
,, Dessert	,, ,,	16.
,, Tea	,, ,,	10.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....Mr. C. S. Nazir.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,

A Fairy Comedy in three Acts,

BY

MR. W. S. GILBERT,

"THE PALACE OF TRUTH."

King Phanor	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Prince Philamir	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Chrysal	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Zoram	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Aristacus	Mr. C. Thomson.
Gelanor	Mr. Carlyon.
Queen Altemire	Miss G

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAR. 5, 1880.

BUSINESS generally since last mail day has been decidedly quieter in Bombay than for some weeks past. In Exports the Cotton trade received a check from the unfavourable accounts arriving from Liverpool, where the market was very dull, especially for Surats, until the last two days, when the feeling has somewhat improved. The values of Seeds and Wheat have also declined at home, and purchases in this Market have consequently been on a much smaller scale during the last few days, although early in the week large transactions were reported in Wheat, Linseed, and Rapeseed both on the spot and for forward delivery. Operations in these articles have, no doubt, been checked to some extent by rising Freights here, but the chief cause has been the position of the home markets, where an uneasy feeling prevails on account of the uncertainty existing regarding foreign politics, and this also is influencing the markets for Piece Goods in Manchester and also for Metals. After a steady advance in the values of most Home Industries of twenty to thirty per cent., a temporary lull and some reaction is not to be wondered at, especially when India has been so slow to respond to the advance at home. It must, however, be remembered that prices both for Manchester Goods and Metals are still at a very moderate level, and that although a material advance has been established, we are only now recovering from years of unusual depression, the effects of which a few months of prosperity would go a long way to eradicate. Since the commencement of the new year the values of all Imports in Bombay have materially increased, but are still far behind home quotations; a weakening influence throughout having been that there have been sellers on the spot at much lower rates than it has been possible to replace the same articles in the home markets. This for some time was mainly attributable to the fact that they showed such handsome profits that Importers did not care to miss the opportunity of realising; but now this is not so much the case, and the chief cause of weakness here is no doubt the fear of a tight Money Market. In Calcutta this is already being felt. The Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount being 7 per cent., and although the Bank of Bombay's rate is still only 5 per cent. there were unmistakeable indications in its last published Return that an advance will shortly be necessary.

In the bazaar Money is already dearer, and dealers find it difficult to procure accommodation. The rates of Sterling Exchange declined steadily until Thursday, when, partly in anticipation of dearer money and partly owing to Council Bills in London having been allotted on the previous day on more favourable terms than was generally looked for, rates here hardened, and the market closes firm. There has been little doing in Shares during the week, and Government Paper, although firmly held, is in less demand than it was immediately after the publication of the Budget. Our Freight Market has been steady for ready shipment, and although the visible supply of tonnage appears ample for the requirements of this Port, it must be borne in mind that we have three months of very heavy shipments to look forward to.

MONEY.—The last published return of the Bank of Bombay showed a reduction in the Cash Balances of 21½ lacs, arising from the increase in Bills discounted and Loans, which proves that the requirements for our Export trade are at length beginning to make themselves felt, and we may consequently take it for granted that the recent period of extreme ease in our Money Market is at an end, and may look for the Bank's rates of discount being raised at an early date. The Bank of Bengal raised its minimum rate on the 4th inst. from 6 to 7 per cent., and the hardening rates there are already being felt, some failures amongst dealers in the bazaar having been reported. Here, although the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate is still 5 per cent. on Government Securities, accommodation in the bazaar is less easily procurable.

EXCHANGE.—Rates for Sterling were steady on last Mail day, and hardened slightly on Monday owing to the increased demand for Money both here and in Calcutta, and partly also owing to a telegram announcing that it was reported that the Silver Currency in India would be increased; this, however, proved to be a mistake, and as Prussia was intended instead of Russia but little significance was attached to the intelligence. On Tuesday rates opened dull and gave way during the day 1-16th all round, the Banks being willing buyers forward at 1-32d. advance for April and a further 1-32d. advance for May. Only a small business was done, however, as the general feeling was in favour of lower rates. On Wednesday there was a steadier feeling, although there was probably more done in Bank Paper than in private Bills, and on Thursday, owing to Council Bills being allotted on rather more favourable terms than was generally expected, the market opened firm and was further strengthened during the day by a telegram from Calcutta announcing that the Bank of Bengal's minimum rate of discount had been raised from 6 to 7 per cent. To-day rates have been firmer both here and in Calcutta, the rise, however, being more marked in Mercantile Bills than in Bank Paper. For the latter, however, there is still a small but decreasing demand. The closing quotations are:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8d.; 3 months' sight 1s. 8¾d. Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8¾d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8 7-16d. Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 5-16d.; 6 months, sight 1s. 8¼d. France, 3 months' sight 2·13¾; 6 months' sight 2·15½. We do not hear of actual transactions at higher rates, but at the close there is a very firm feeling and the tendency is upwards. Calcutta rates are the same as here. At the weekly biddings for Council drafts in India in London on Wednesday Rs. 30,30,000 were allotted on Calcutta at an average rate of 1s. 7·89 and Rs. 5,70,000 on Bombay at an average of 1s. 7·90, tenders on both places at 1s. 7½d. received 9 per cent. of the amount applied for For next week the usual sum of 45 lacs is again announced.

Bar Silver has declined during the week from 52d. to 51¾d. per oz. Shipments of the Metal were advised by Thursday's P. & O. Steamer of £80,000 to Bombay and £20,000 to Calcutta.

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is 100 1-16, and for 60 days' sight the rate is nominally ¼ discount. On China we quote demand Bank Bills at Rs. 224 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s.1⅛d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Prices have given way about ¼ per cent. during the week, and although buyers have shown less disposition to operate than they did immediately after the publication of the Budget, holders are firm, and rates are in consequence fairly maintained. Dearer money must, however, shortly influence this market even if no New Loan is brought out. The closing quotations are:—Fours Rs. 95, and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 102¼.

SHARES.—The market has been quiet but fairly steady during the week, and although the daily transactions have not been on a large scale, prices have only, in a few instances, given way. In Bank shares Arabs have declined Rs. 4 and Nationals Re. 1. In Land Companies a decline of Rs. 15 is reported in Colabas and Rs. 75 in Mazagons. In Press Companies an advance of Rs. 10 has been established in both Berars and Mofussils, there is otherwise no change to report. In Spinning and Weaving Companies an advance has taken place of Rs. 10 in Alfreds, Rs. 5 in Dhurrumseys, Rs. 20 in Jowraz Balloo, Rs. 15 in Khandeishs, Rs. 20 in Khatow Mucconjee, Rs. 20 in Mazagons, Rs. 40 in Nationals, and Rs. 55 in Victorias. A decline of Rs. 25 is reported in Alliance, Rs. 15 in Bombay United, Rs. 15 in Great Eastern, Rs. 10 in Hindustan, Rs. 100 in Hydrabad, and Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petits. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burmah shares have advanced Rs. 20 and Bombay Ice Rs. 3 per share.

PIECE-GOODS.—The firm feeling which we reported last mail day has given place to one of great quietness, and with a very limited demand from up-country, dealers in the bazaar have some difficulty in maintaining previous quotations, the actual clearances being estimated at about 1,200 bales. Supplies, however, continue light, and if it were not for the dull accounts now arriving from Manchester, any decline excepting perhaps of quite a temporary nature, would have been improbable. The further depreciation in the value of the rupee early in the week, although operating against transactions with the markets should have formed an element of strength with goods already here, but this can hardly have been said to be the case, and the fear of dearer money has more than counteracted any benefit to be derived from that source. The position of the market, however, remains unchanged, and is undoubtedly strong, provided the dulness reported in Manchester does not continue. For local trade goods the demand continues very steady, and purchases to a fair extent have again been reported.

TWIST.—The position of the market for Yarns is almost identical with that for goods. The high rates ruling at home continue to render simultaneous transactions to arrive quite impracticable, as our prices are so far below these current in Manchester. Stocks, however, are undoubtedly small, and do not show no inclination to press them on up-country buyers who continue to operate very sparingly. Prices, however, have given way about ¼ anna per lb. during the week. Local-made Yarns are still in good request at about previous prices.

METALS.—*Copper.*—No sales from first hands have been reported during the week, either to arrive or on the spot. A decline of fully 10s. per ton has been established at home, but prices are still far above those ruling here. In the bazaar dealers are showing some anxiety to effect sales, although with present light stocks the position of theirs is undoubtedly strong. Yellow Metal is in much the same position as Copper, the only change in values is a decline of 4s. per ton in Bronzes. For Iron, notwithstanding moderate stocks, there is little up-country demand, and the recent activity has quite subsided, values however are nominally unchanged.

COALS.—There is nothing doing on the spot, but "to arrive" there are buyers of Lairds Welsh Hartley at Rs. 19 per ton via Cape or Canal, and Rs. 19½ per ton for Davison's West Hartley.

COTTON.—The market was very dull, following Liverpool advices, and prices gave way Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per candy until Thursday, when, owing to a slight advance in New York quotations, an active demand set in here at a recovery of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, and to-day a further advance of Rs. 2 per candy has been established. A smaller business has been done during this week than in its predecessor, the transactions in Bombay not being estimated over 12,000 bales for export, of which the bulk has been done during the last two days. Arrivals of Dholleras description have been on a very free scale, and the quality continues exceptionally good. Of Broach the supplies during the week have been small, owing in great measure to the large number of marriages going on in the Broach districts which have occupied the attention of the villagers, but these ceremonies are now mostly over, and we may look for large arrivals in the course of the next week or so; the quality of the Cotton still leaves nothing to be desired. The quality of Oomrawuttee now coming to market is well up to the average of previous seasons, and shows a marked improvement on earlier pickings.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date show the following comparisons with previous years:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
For the Week	39,229	33,148	17,466
Since 1st Sept.	352,037	351,946	333,493
Since 1st Jan.	234,043	233,963	150,972

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 24,369 bales, making a total since 1st January of 140,227 bales, against 92,647 for the corresponding period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for Fully-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

			Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Comra.	March	delivery	Rs. 240	= 6¾d.
F.G.F.	do.	do.	„ 240	= 6 7/32d.
G.F.	do.	do.	„ 232	= 6 1/32d.
Good	do.	April	„ 245	= 6 11/32d.
F.G.F.	do.	do.	„ 239	= 6 3/16d.
G.F.	do.	do.	„ 231	= 6d.
Good Hingunghaut,		Ready	„ 255	= 6 19/32d.
„ Broach,	March	delivery	„ 256	= 6¾d.
„ do.	April	„	„ 233	= 6 17/32d.
„ Dhollera,	Ready	„	„ 245	= 6 11/32d.
„ do.	April	„	„ 243	= 6 9/32d.
F.G.F.	do.	May	„ 232	= 6 1/16d.

SEED.—*Linseed.*—For a day or two after last mail left there was an active enquiry, and large purchases were effected for future delivery at Rs. 6-10 and on the spot at Rs. 6-12 per cwt. Unfavorable advices from home have since checked the demand, and prices here have given way ½ to 1 anna per cwt. Rapeseed is still quite out of demand, the dull state of the Home markets, where rates are far below the level of Bombay quotations, rendering business impracticable. Supplies of Old Seed are very small, of New Guzerat there are sellers but no buyers at Rs. 6-4 per cwt. Gingelly continues in good demand, but the season is now almost over, and with small supplies, rates are again rather dearer. We quote:—White Rs. 43, Black Rs. 39, Red Rs. 42½, per candy.

WHEAT.—A large business was done for a day or two after the last mail left on the basis of Rs. 38 to Rs. 39 per candy for Old Soft White, and Rs. 35 to Rs. 36 per candy for New for May delivery, but owing to higher rates of Freight, as well as to less favourable accounts from Home, the demand has since died away. Some business was also reported in Red Grain.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	680
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	37,320	625	12½	6 do	104

LAND COMPANIES.

Jolaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.*	995
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.a	120
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.a	275
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400		15 p.	177½

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.	875
Albert Kurrachee Co.	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	993
Alber Spinning Co.	100	500	all	40 do	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	660
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25	450
Berar Cotton (New)	155	500	all	50 p.a.	425
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	100
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	38
Dolaba Press Co.	500	1,250	all	80 do	250
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	600	300	all	15 do	175
East India Press Co.	353	1,000	all	100 do	1,100
Fort Press Co.	50	5,000	1,250	0 do	445
French Press Co.	500	500	all	60 do	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	125	400	all	30 do	230
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co.	400	250	750	0 do	420
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,100 xd
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	50½	500
Vokart's United Press Co.	150	1,500	1,000	50 p.s.	815

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alb rt Mills	400	2,000	1,600	Nil	200
Alfred Manufacturing	1,000	50	all	Rs. 15	400 x-d.
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	39 p. s	1,450
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	58
Shownaggur M. and P. Company	500	2,000	2,000	do	900
Bombay United Mills	900	1,000	all	25	785
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	490
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	Rs.22-8	560 x-d.
Dhurumsey Spinning	5,000	2,000	all	Nil	2 5
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	405
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	25	800
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	60	885
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 00	Nil	500
Jowraj Balloo Mills	747	1,000	all	do	760
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	900
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	840
Madras Spining	300	1,25	all	do	350
adras U. Spining	42	1,000	all	10 p.s	1,300
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	10 p.s*	1,165
Morarjee Spinning	1,040	1,000	all	40 p. s	920
Mazagon S. and W. Co	9,000	1,000	all	Nil	90
National S. and W. Co of India	95	1,000	all	40 p. s.	690
Oriental	4,000	622	all	15	607½
Princeo Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	Nil	90
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	700
Soonderdas Spinning	651	1,000	all	do	680
Do do, ½ Share.	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	500	all	30	740
Victoria Mills	551	1,000	all	Nil	480

Per Shar for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidate	Stock	..	£20 21⅜	3·0 5 p. ct 307
Do New £20 shares		..	£20 13·0	14·6 do 28
Do	Deferred	..	£20 6⅜	7·0 do 72
Do	Ditto	..	£20 21·18·1	do 32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.		..	£100	1,000 do 1,207
Ditt.	New shares	..	£18 19·6·1	2·12 do 965

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	£1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,780
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	2,675
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1250	100	100	10 p. s.	112
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	800	1,000	all	70 p. s.	490
Lending and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.		500	300	36 p. s.	335
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,000	200	100	74 p. ct	12
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	16
Mofussil Debenture	1,000	300	300	...	311
Prince of Wales Insurance Company		250	8,000	1,000	88 p. s. 900
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	120
Tyrer and Co.	1,000	500	all	60 p.s.	710
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	17

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1-6
Carolus	„ 224
Mexican Dollars	„ 222
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ batterness	„ 106.10-0
Gold Bar, Dollarwise	„ 19-6-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 19-8-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-6-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 19-7-6
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 18-15-6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. TIMAVO, 1,130 tons, Captain S. Saparvich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. THESSALY, 1,243 tons, Captain Harbord, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE S. S. VESPASIAN, 790 tons, Captain S C Newey, sailed yesterday for Trieste with a general cargo, and 20 deck passengers for Aden.

THE B. I S N Co's s s BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain W Allen, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and a gentleman, and 80 deck passengers.

THE SHIP BANIAN, 769 tons, Captain O. H. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 4th inst. from Liverpool [28th Oct.], with a cargo of 1,132 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. BEDFORD, 1,199 tons, Captain T. Aitkenhead, arrived in harbour on the 4th inst. from Newcastle [29th Jan.], with a cargo of 1,840 tons coals and 198 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. OLYMPIA, 1,527 tons, Captain John Craig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool [1st Feb.], with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Primrose and child, Mr. Juce, Mr. Bruin, Mr. Greening, Mr. Farell, Mr. Kidder, Mr. Loder, Mr. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Woodall, Master Lawson, Mr. Webb, Mrs. Straiton, and Mr. Smith. She brought the following cargo:—1,886 packages piece goods, 343 bales twist, 2,030 bundles hoop iron, 199 cases wine, 199 casks beer, 20 cases brandy, 67 packages beer and porter, 25 cases slates, 100 packages bottles, 25 cases tobacco, 53 packages cloths, 50 packages lead ore, 334 packages soap, 9 cases umbrellas, 60 kegs nails, 305 packages steel, 24 cases sewing machines, 6 packages paints, 175 packages acid, 88 cases copper, 75 packages green copperas, 50 packages whiskey, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Bedford (s)	Aitkenhead	Newcastle, Jan 29
5	Banian (s)	Williams	Liverpool, Oct 28.
5	Olympia (s)	Craig	Liverpool, Feb 1.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Oorun (s)	Rean	Coast and Cutch.
	Timavo (s)	Saparvich	Trieste.
	Vespasian (s)	Newey	Trieste.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer Burma, Allen, to K. Coast and Kurrachee. Steamer Thessaly, Harbord, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Olympia, to Liverpool. Steamer Abyssinia, to Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Mar. 1 Bryant ..... Nichols ..... Buenos Ayres, Dec 17.

DEPARTURES.

March 1.—Steamers Maharaja and Shahsada. Ship Saint Margaret and a ship (numbers undistinguishable). Barque Cadze Forest and a Barque (numbers undistinguishable).

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scottish Admiral, s—18 quarter casks sporting gunpowder, and 24 kegs bird shots, H F Soares and Co.

Ocean King s—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Teheran—12 packages old portwine, The C Bank of I A and China.

Nepaul s—27 cases oilmanstore, 4 cases medicine, and 2 cases soap, Shurufally Heptoola; 2 butts sherry, Bombay Club.

Sumatra s—10 cases blue colour, Abdoola Sumsoodin; 10 ca ses blue colour, Nuzerally Sumsoodin; 5 cases printed boo ks, Amaram Sagoon and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—91 casks fire clay, A Murcott and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pollux s—2 cases gold and silver papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee s on.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shakespear s—555 cwts sursee seed, Dayabhoy Cullianjee and Co; 1,125 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Purshotum; 125 cwts myrabollams, Goculdass Jettanee; 160 tons iron, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Trentham Hall s—65 bales cotton waste, Shamjee Narronjee and Co; 30 bales cotton, Mottee Jetha; 86 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 30 bales wool, Framjee Munjee; 55 bales wool, Luckmidass Khimjee.

Olympia s—200 bales cotton, John Marshall.

Thessaly s—70 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass; 30 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum; 25 bales wool, Vithuldass Girdhur; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Assaye s—1,200 cwts myrabollams, Cokerda Poonsee; 1,000 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ocean King s—54½ cwts hingda, Eduljee Hajee Abdool Goffoor; 202 cwts cotton seed, Wallace and Co; 200 bales cotton, Geddum and Co; 8 cases grass oil, Essoofally Ebrahimjee.

Mongolia s—17½ cwts ivory, Surrid Durvesh; 21½ cwts ivory, Ebram Passionee; 4¼ cwts ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Annie Fish s—50 tons iron, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Arago s—100 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 300 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co; 547½ cwts linseed, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—600 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mary Louisa s—450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Mongolia s—12 packages silk, Hajee Zamal Abedin; 63 cwts black pepper and 68 cwts dry ginger, Hajee Ally Hebany; 2 pots sandalwood oil, 11 cwts copalls, 44 cwts benzoine, 6 cwts rose flower, 13½ cwts sandalwood, and 10¼ cwts benjamin, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Mongolia s—2½ cwts indigo, 10 lbs tea and ¼ cwts cardamoms, Aga Syed Mirza; 8 boxes silver coins (Rs 24,000), David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—235 cwts sandalwood, Jairabhoy Peerbhoy; 54 cwts raisin and 74 cwts copalls, Abdool Cadur Esmailjee; 132 cwts red raisin, Suchoobhoy Rhakey; 60 bales twist, B and A Hormusjee; 200 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 95 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 17 cwts sumada stone, Yue Lin Ching; 28½ cwts cloves, Lodock Datioo; 98 s ycee silver coins, Volkart Brothers; 241 cwts copalas, P F Talatee; 29 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Datardina Mowjee; 46 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 30 bales twist, Mackertich and Co; 150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 435½ cwts sandalwood, Rehmoobhoy Habibhoy, 40 bales twist, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 192 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 40 cwts sumada stone, Abdool Cadur L Busrier.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

2065 Nepaul (s), Murray—P. & O., Malta 20th March.
1606 Ocean King (s), Scott—W. & A. Graham & Co. (Prince's Dock)

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1528 Olympia (s), Craig—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1281 Assaye, McRitchie—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1432 Franconia, Otis—F. Nusserwanjee.
1757 Shakespeare, Dodley—Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1406 Sumatra (s), Briscoe—Mails 13 March.

FOR GENOA & MARSEILLES.

1302 Leo (s), Condon—McCulloch, Heyts & Co.
1296 Mary Louisa (s), Rasc—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MAURITIUS.

592 Bothwell Castle, Heath—M. Nusserwanjee.
555 Chin Yang, Youlden.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1572 Wild Rose—Doswell.

FOR HAVRE.

1145 Europa, Johansen—John Marshall.

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.

1060 Arago (s), Jones—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

1496 Annie Fish, Hoffsen—The Captain.

FOR CONTINENT.

1210 Antonio, Seaborne—The Captain.
907 Timsah (s), White—John Marshall.

FOR ADEN & NATAL.

711 Abyssinia (s), Russell—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1139 Geelong (s), Stewart—P. & O.

FOR MADRAS COAST.

1155 Lady Elizabeth, Findlay—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1509 Linhope (s), Blacklaw—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR CHINA.

781 Adria (s), Chapman—P. & O.

FOR COCHIN.

1090 Amelia (s), Dixon—The Captain.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1199 Bedford (s)—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1068 Colina (s), Lilly.
1270 County of Carnarvon, Roberts.
1289 Flamenco, Rosenberg—Gaddum and Co.
915 Formosa, Highland—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1210 Galimia (s), Morn—The Captain.
1027 Golden Horn (s), Hamilton—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1142 Lord Nelson (s), Telly—The Captain.
987 Lucretia (s), Griggs.
888 Prince Soltykoff (s), Henry—The Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1189 Seaforth, Hall—The Captain. (Via Aleppy.)

FOR BREMEN.

698 Granville, Williams—The Captain.

UNFIXED.

WOOD.

760 Banian, Williams
720 Dunphaile Castle, Hilder—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1547 Hindostan, Belyea.

FOREIGN.

1550 I. B. Brown, Zeazor—The Captain.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

— Amberwitch (s), Bishop—[For sale.)
574 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—Harbour Defence.)
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
631 Quantung (s).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HUTCHESON—March 1st, at Chunar, the wife of Surgeon George Hutcheson, M.D., Garrison and Civil Surgeon, of a son.
TEYEN—February 25th, at Naini Tal, the wife of L. W. Toyen, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

VISITORS on their way to the Flower Show will notice at the entrance of the Victoria Gardens a large handsome building, of a light and pleasing appearance externally; at the door of which will usually be seen an amusing crowd of straggling and vociferating men, women, and children of all castes and conditions, engaged in an active inspection of a heterogeneous collection of shoes, which lie scattered about the threshold. This building is the Victoria and Albert Museum; and the crowd at the door is a portion of the eight or nine hundred visitors who daily go to stare and gaze at the wonders of this place. Much as this institution appears to be appreciated by the native community of the less respectable sort, it is a fact worthy of attention that it is held in somewhat indifferent estimation by the majority of the Europeans and the better educated natives of Bombay. It is a deplorable fact indeed that many Anglo-Indians are not even aware of the existence of this institution; and of those who have been led through interest, curiosity, or the pressure of *ennui* to brave the fatigues of a long journey during the hot hours of the afternoon in order "to do" the Museum, very many return uttering words other than blessings upon the object which had allured them to undertake such an unremunerative task. The fact is, that this institution in its present condition is scarcely an object with regard to which the people of Bombay can entertain any just pride. True, it is a beautiful building, handsome outside, and very prettily gilded inside; but yet to the more sober mind it presents few attractions; and judged in words the least critical, it must be pronounced, as a collection of scientific, natural history, or economic objects, to be exceedingly poor, if not altogether a failure. Will it be believed that amongst the Indian museums of any importance that of Bombay is the most backward? Even Madras looks down in pity on Bombay in this respect; and with a generosity most creditable to her, but rather humiliating to us, has sent and promises still to send contributions to Bombay in order to help us in forming a collection which apparently we are unable to complete ourselves. There is no provincial town in England with any pretentions to scientific tastes which does not possess a more complete and better arranged and systematized museum than that of Bombay.

If we glance at it either from a descriptive or a historical point of view, it affords in each case a disheartening tale of neglect and want of interest. In the year 1855 a committee was appointed by Lord Elphinstone to form a collection of objects which should illustrate the Economic, Commercial and Industrial products and the Natural History of the Presidency and be called the Government Central Museum; a duplicate of the collection made for the Paris Universal Exhibition was ordered to be prepared as a nucleus; it was provided with accommodation in the mess-room of the Town Barracks, and was opened to the public in 1857. At the breaking out of the Mutiny the whole of the accommodation in the barracks was wanted for the troops, and a peremptory order was issued that the collection of the museum should be entirely cleared out in twenty-four hours. All the things were therefore tumbled out pell-mell into the streets, being even pitched out of the windows for the sake of expedition. Thus many valuable objects and official records were either lost or damaged. The collection was next established in the Town Hall; but at that time the fostering policy of the Government entirely changed; a reduction of the establishment was ordered; specimens were sold off by auction; and the sending in of contributions from the provinces was stopped.

On the occasion of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, the native inhabitants of Bombay, prompted by their loyalty, wished to erect some permanent memorial of the event, and through the persuasions of Dr. Birdwood and the Hon'ble Jaggunnath Sunkersett it was decided that the memorial should take the form of a building for the museum. A large sum of money was subscribed for the purpose; Government made a grant of money and of ground, and in 1862 the foundation-stone was laid by Sir Bartle Frere; the building was to be erected according to the designs of Mr. Tracey, and when complete to be handed over to Government by the people as "a tribute from the Bombay Presidency to Her Majesty the Queen in honour of the transfer of India to the direct sovereignty of the British Crown." The work of building was satisfactorily progressing, when the commercial crisis of 1864-65 put a sudden stop to it. For four years the building was allowed to remain in its unfinished state, neglected and unthought of, and was rapidly going to ruin, when in 1868 Government undertook, at an increased cost of over three lacs of rupees, to finish it. It was completed in the year 1871, having cost altogether Rs. 5,54,113; the collection was removed to it from the Town Hall in 1872; and from that time to the present it has gone on, little thought of and little cared for by either Government or people. Last year a sudden revival of interest in the place was brought about in connection with the question of University scientific education, and a new life seemed about to be infused into the work; H. E. the Governor entertained ideas of its entire renovation, and everything promised well, when, as in so many other instances, all advance was put a stop to by the policy of retrenchment and economy which was ordered by the Supreme Government; and since then things with the museum seem to have sunk down again into their old state of torpor and lifelessness.

If we take a descriptive view of the place, the result is quite as gloomy. On entering the building one's attention is first turned to a heap of huge bones, belonging to what is commonly called the Indian whale. For several months the skull and jaw bones of this whale were allowed to rot and grow green outside in the open ground; they have in the end been brought into the museum, and now with ribs and vertebræ form a heap which may be picturesquely, but is certainly not scientifically, arranged. Two long cases filled or rather occupied by sparsely distributed mineralogical specimens of a very poor quality, a number of exceedingly uninteresting samples of opium earth, some specimens of grain, and about half a dozen geological and fossil relics run along the sides of the lower hall. A marble statue of the Prince Consort, quite out of proportion with the size of the building, fills up a large amount of space; some dirty tawdry wax and stuffed figures of native production, and a fine-sized bison so badly stuffed as to appear perfectly ludicrous, complete to a general view the collection downstairs. On ascending to the gallery one meets with a case containing a miscellaneous collection of skins, skulls, and eggs, arranged as in a show-room for sale; a number of birds lying down in parallel rows, with cottonwool eyes and melancholy faces as though deploring the degradation of their position; a large case filled with native toys, embroidery, and carved work; a valuable collection of guns, resins, and drugs; some models of agricultural instruments; a collection of shells covered with dust, and with labels askew or turned upside down; some fibres and a few strips of silk are also to be seen. Everything looks neglected, and going to the bad.

There is no catalogue; no labels giving popular descriptions of the objects; no diagrams; nothing, in fact, to make the collection popularly useful. There are some objects of value and usefulness it is true, amongst which may be mentioned a complete collection of the textile fabrics of India prepared by order of the Secretary of State for India; but no attempt is made to popularize them, or make them of service to any but the very small class who happen to know of their being deposited there. No blame for this state of things can attach to the various officers who have held charge of the museum; they have had to work with a staff far too limited to be of service; the work to be properly carried out would have been most laborious; they have probably had other work of more consequence to attend to; they have been very poorly paid for the appointment connected with

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ACCIDENT AT ALI MUSJID.

ALLAHABAD-KUTTRA, MARCH 5.

ALI MUSJID March 3rd.—Just before the arrival of Mr. Lepel Griffin and party here, a blacksmith's house fell, killing two and wounding six persons.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 5.

Mr. White, Joint Magistrate of Bareily, has been selected to act as Census Commissioner for the NorthWest Provinces. He assumes charge in May. Twenty miles of the Cawnpur-Farrukabad State railway have been laid out from Cawnpore. Mr. C. A. Daniell and d. King have been appointed Judges of Mainpure and Saharanpore.

THE NAGA EXPEDITION.

ALLAHABAD KUTTRA, MARCH 5.

ZUMBA, March 3.—Sir Stewart Bailey arrived at Kohima yesterday. Khonoma, fearing our terms, refuses to give in. All the other villages have come in, except one, to Kohima. A Raid by Burmese on Manipur territory is reported. 45 Manipuris are said to have been killed. Major Walker has been appointed Commandant of the 44th N. I. Promotion goes in the Regiment.

BAREILLY-RANIBAGH RAILWAY.

The Government of India, with certain modifications, has approved of the conditions and concessions agreed to between the local Government and the promoters of the metre gauge railway from Bareilly to Ranibagh, 61 miles, to cost 20 lakhs; capital 22 lakhs.

KABUL ITEMS.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 5.

KABUL, March 3.—Captain Hamilton, 14th Hussars, acts as Orderly Officer to General Hugh Gough.

Abeconding Kahars have been arrested between this and Safed Sung.

A convoy of sick and wounded leaves tomorrow.

Lieutenant Bethune, 92nd Regiment, invalided to England, accompanies this convoy.

PROJECTED ADVANCE FROM KANDAHAR.

KANDAHAR, March 2.—Definite orders regarding the forward movement of General Sir Donald Stewart's force have not been received yet, but it is expected that the Brigade will move in a fortnight's time.

General Phayre has arrived at Chamen on the Kandahar side of the Kojuck Pass with 11-5 Battery R. A. and a wing of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers.

MUSSOORIE VOLUNTEERS.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH, 5.

Captain Hutchinson, 40th N. I., is a likely candidate for the Adjutancy of the Mussoorie Volunteers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

NIHILISM IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 4.

Mlodetsky, the Nihilist who attempted the life of General Melikoff by shooting at him, has been hanged.

The Nihilists have issued a proclamation in which they express regret at the failure attending their attempt to blow up the Czar in the Winter Palace, and threaten further attempts on His Majesty's life unless he either abdicates or grants Russia a constitution.

PROPOSED NEW LIGHTHOUSES.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

In the House of Commons last night, the President of the Board of Trade, in reply to a question, said that a lighthouse on the Island of Galita, in the Mediterranean, had been promised, and that negotiations are progressing for the erection of others in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 7th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. steamer Khiva.

H. M. S. SERAPIS.

ISMAILIA, MARCH 4.

H. M. S. Serapis, homeward bound from Bombay, passed through the Suez Canal to-day.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 15-16
The Manchester market has been steady.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	116¼
Bar Silver	51⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ do. do.	84½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£15,200,000 Dec.	£600,000
Bills Discounted	£21,300,000 Inc.	£2,900,000
Bullion	£28,500,000 Inc.	£100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 45¾ per cent.

Departures.—Normandy, Edwin, Glenrath, and Singapore.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MARCH 5, 12-15 p.m,

B. M. S. Hart, sailed for Plymouth.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 3d.		per Rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1/16d.		"
Credits 3	1s. 3 1/32d.		"
Documents 3	"	"	1s. 3 5-16d. "
France 3	"	"	2·12.

THE name of the late Chief Engineer of the S. S. Vingorla was Michael Byrnes. He was for some years connected with the "Bombay Steam Navigation Co." and the "China Mercantile Steam Navigation Co."

THE Chinese Government is said to be anxious to engage foreign officers to form a Chinese navy.

MR. J. S. WILLIAMS has been appointed Consular Agent for the United States at Aden.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, as will have been seen by the extract from Burke's Baronetage which we published a few days ago, was married twice; his first wife was the Lady Edith, daughter of the great Marquis of Dalhousie, and the present Lady Fergusson is the daughter of J. H. Richman, Esq., of Warnbunga in South Australia. Our reference to the popularity which undoubtedly awaits Sir James and Lady Fergusson holds good although a Madras editor, with nothing else to do, has found out that by an inadvertence we spoke of the present Lady Fergusson under the name of Lady Edith.

THE *Indian Church Gazette* publishes a letter of remonstrance addressed to a clergyman in India, which is also a Freemason and the author of a sermon preached before the brethren of a certain Lodge in India. This letter may possibly give rise to an interesting controversy. The gentleman who objects to Freemasonry is also a clergyman.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* announces that a vacancy having occurred in the office of an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor General by the departure on leave of Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., and no person provisionally appointed to succeed being present on the spot, His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to appoint Major-General Alexander Fraser, C.B., R.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, to be a temporary member of the Council.

THE Secretary of State has expressed to the Government of India his satisfaction with the report submitted to him on the progress of public works in the Jeypore State during 1878-79, as showing the enlightened interest taken by His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore in the promotion of public works in his territory, a task in which he has been ably, zealously, and economically assisted the local Executive Engineer, Major Jacob.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* was right, it seems, about orders having been given to substitute Indian corn for a portion of the *atta* served out to the native soldiers and camp followers in the field. Our contemporary now writes, respecting the Press Commissioner's denial of its statement:—Both the Government and its mouthpiece are in error. Not only were the instructions given, but a division order carrying them into effect was issued by General Bright. The proportion was fixed at half the daily ration, to consist of Indian corn for the camp-followers, one-third for the sepoys, and full rations of Indian corn for horses. The instructions were issued with the approval of Sir Michael Kennedy, and were based upon the theory that local resources were in all cases to be utilized as far as possible for the commissariat supplies to troops in the field. Orders were subsequently issued directing all executive commissariat officers to give effect to these instructions. The substitution of Indian corn for *atta* in respect of the rations of the sepoys has now, we under stand, been countermanded, and we are heartily glad to hear it Theories are very excellent things in their way, but measures apparently perfectly sensible from a theoretical point of view, may be practically extremely mischievous, and this of substituting as unfamiliar grain for the sepoy's ration in lieu of that long determined by prescriptive right, is distinctly one of them.

DISCUSSING the Vingorla disaster, the *Pioneer* remarks:—"The only practical questions that can be asked at present, have reference to the boats. Four vessels have now been lost in circumstances more favourable to the use of boats; and yet a large number of second class and native passengers have been lost, together with the gallant officers of the ship. The boat accommodation was evidently insufficient, and this led to the rush which sacrificed the lives of all who tried to escape in the gig. Only four boats are spoken of, and there were 111 passengers of all ranks on board, besides the crew and officers who appear, all told, to have numbered about 53. After the three boats containing the persons who were saved had got safely away, and after the gig which was wrecked by overcrowding had been lost, it does not seem that any boat remained in which the Captain and officers who stayed by the ship, could have saved themselves, even had they been so inclined. With quiet heroism these men seem to have accepted their fate. At the first glance, their self-sacrifice appears to have been purposeless, as it was obvious that, even had they found the cause of the leaks which they are reported to have been seeking up to the last moment, it would have been impossible for them, unaided, to have applied any remedy. But the explanation, probably, is, that the Captain would not set the example of joining over-crowded boats, and that the sense of honor imitated his self-restraint. Had there been other boats available after the crew and passengers had got away, they would no doubt have been able to save their own lives. It may be necessary for large passenger steamers to provide themselves with a great number of boats in order to have enough for all, but certainly the public is generally under the impression that, by respectable navigating companies, at all events, this is done. Is it done by the great companies like the P. and O.? One would like to know what is the theory on this subject, as applied to P. and O. steamers, in the height of the travelling season. Would the boats be able to save everybody? The question is one of which few of us in this country can fail to feel the importance. Some risks inevitably attached to sea-voyaging; but in calm weather a passenger steamer foundering as the Vingorla foundered ought not to carry any of her people to the bottom." On the same subject the *Indian Daily News* writes :—" The immense loss of life in fine weather will doubtless raise the familiar outcry about the paucity of boats carried by passenger vessels, but though it is almost impossible practically to increase the number of boats now carried, there is no reason why the material for a raft which could be rapidly constructed should not form a portion of the equipment of every passenger steamer. Had such a contrivance been on board the Vingorla, there was ample time to put it together even without the aid of the native crew, who have once again been found wanting in a case of emergency. One of the P. and O. Captains, a few years ago, showed a specimen raft which he had designed, and which for rapidity of construction and life-saving power was all that could be desired."

As an illustration of Sir John Strachey's devotion to theories, or as he has interpreted this term in the last Budget to "visions," the *Indian Daily News* notes his revival in a questionable shape of the dream of England educating India to self-government, and then leaving the native to their own devices. "The idea is a simple absurdity, for this reason only, that England is too deeply pledged to India to abandon the country for any cause whatever, except the cause of a force superior to her own. We say nothing about England's duties. That is a separate question. All we are noticing is the foolish idea that England will ever be so Quixotic as to voluntarily give up India without being compelled to do so."

BRIGADIER GENERAL NATION reports that the capture of Konoma was, in his opinion, "the act of Providence aiding the valour of our troops." If things are to be left to Providence in the Naga Hills, as well as in Afghanistan, the *Pioneer* thinks, we had better reduce the army in India.

OVER a million and a half pounds of China tea are imported to India every year, which is, as the Indian trade report observes, "a tolerably large supply to come from foreign sources to a country which exports some four million pounds yearly of locally grown tea." Most of it is consumed by the natives, who have not yet taken to Indian teas.

THE Secretary of State has declined to interfere in the matter of a memorial addressed to him by Nasib Khanjee Daria Khanjee, a Talukdar of Kattyawar, in which he appealed against the orders of the Government of India regarding a boundary dispute.

THE Latin and Greek subjects for the Gilchrist scholars to be allotted to India in 1881 are—*Latin*—Ovid, Metamorphosis, Book V., and Epistolae ex Ponto, Book IV. *Greek*—Xenophon Cyropædia, Book VII.

THE Lahore paper hears that Government has sanctioned the bestowal of jemadars, commissions upon native gentlemen bringing 50 good recruits each, and resaldars' commissions for double the number. This arrangement is said to be applicable to all native infantry and cavalry regiments which are short of the authorized strength.

SAYS "Atlas":—The result of the political battle at Liverpool was altogether unexpected by both parties. Ten minutes before the result was known, calculations, founded on the returns made by their agents, induced the Liberals to feel certain that Lord Ramsay was member for Liverpool by a majority of 1,252 votes. And this calculation was made on the assumption—which turned out correct—that the Liberals had altogether polled 24,000 votes. Singularly enough, in the Conservative head-quarters at the same time despair was the prevalent feeling. On the assumption that 40,000 of the free and independent had gone to the poll, and that the 'Constitutional' candidate had secured one half of the number, the chances were felt to be that the Government was beaten, or, if triumphant, had but won a Pyrrhic victory. * * * The tactics of the Home Rule M.P.s, or at least one of them, who came from London, had something to do with the result. Among the Home Rule electors a proportion are Nationalists, men who accepted Mr. O'Donovan Rossa as a representative man. They were chagrined at the announcement made by the hon. gentleman, who has persistently pursued O'Donovan Rossa with his pen, that the Fenian leader's election for Tipperary was a Conservative move paid for by Conservative money, and therefore they abstained from voting with the Home Rulers, it is stated, to the number of over a thousand. The moderate Liberals voted for Whitley, who was supported by a large number of Nonconformists from the Principality, and won not because he was a Conservative, but because he was a Liverpool man, against whom was arrayed the band of every man, Caledonian, Hibernian, Welshman, and Liberal.

LORD BEACONSFIELD, says the *World*, is playing, with much skill, a game of great astuteness. Having renounced all ideas of a Home Rule alliance for himself and his friends, he is bent upon forcing such an alliance on his opponents. He looks now to the promotion of a temper among the English people which will visit the suspicion of such a compact with sweeping indignation at the polling-booths. There is little doubt that this spirit is rising. When the moment for testing its strength arrives, the electors of the United Kingdom will not pause to reflect that the Home Rulers' best friends in the past, as they may again prove in the future, have been the Conservatives, and that it is simply because the Home Rule agitation has been encouraged in Parliament by the Government that it has grown and prospered in the country. They will regard Liberal candidates as tainted by the suspicion of complicity in a foul and anti-national plot. The *Daily Telegraph* will assure the friends of order and Imperial unity that they must rally round the Ministerial flag. The Opposition will have given Ministers the most catching cry with which they could go to the country, and the result will probably be the signal discomfiture of the Liberal party.

BOMBAY FLOWER, FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHOW.

A flower show. To English people the words call up visions of quiet pretty little villages and towns at home electrified into life by a floral and horticultural show at which the squire exhibits the hothouse exotics which have been reared with such care and pride, the farmer his window plants and sweet garden flowers and Hodge, the labourer his curly cabbage, his giant turnips, and his favourite esculent, the potato; each one squire, farmer and labourer, striving in honest emulation to bear away the card of honour. But a flower show in India is altogether a different affair. Certainly there are points of resemblance between the English and the Indian show which may easily be detected, but in detail they are unlike each other, and, so far as beauty is concerned, India plainly had the advantage. A show such as that which took place in the Victoria Gardens yesterday afternoon is a thing to be remembered, both on account of its success as a floral exhibition and the interest taken in it by the native gentlemen as well as the Europeans of the city. We believe the first flower show in Western India was organised by Dr. Cooke at Mahableshwar in 1864, and yet such shows now appear to be established institutions. With regard to the particular show of yesterday, it may be stated in the first place that it was highly successful. The number of exhibits was not quite so large as that of last year—a state of things due in some measure, it is said, to the fact at the previous show some of the exhibits sent by one or two well known native gentlemen, were greatly damaged and this of course had the effect of reducing the number of entries. But the quality of the exhibition was excellent, and this remark may be specially applied to the plants and flowers grown in the Victoria Garden. Now to give a briefoutline of the show proper. Passing up the broad pathway the visitor entered the enclosure in which the flowers and plants were arranged. The structure was very light and graceful, being composed of thin pink and white material in the form of a circular awning surrounding a large open space, over which miniature shrubs were scattered here and there, a fountain playing among the water plants in the centre. A short distance from the entrance is an alley devoted to the exhibits of the Victoria Gardens. The view down this vista is charming; one side is lined with cool green plants, with bronze begonias, crotons with varied hues wonderously blended, whilst on the other side are ranged some magnificent specimens of fronded plants and feathery palms. Up the centre run rows of modest pretty English annuals; sweet homely pinks nestled side by side with bright geraniums, the "wee tipped" daisy and the "rose of the garden blushing and gay," whilst on the outer edges of the walk rise stately tropical plants with broad green leaves and brilliantly colored flowers. Continuing the tour of inspection around the shady walks, the visitor passes splendid specimens of lycopods, and then perhaps enters a cool nook rich with the sheen of rare and lovely plants. Then another delightful corner would be espied and would give one a striking conception of the beautiful in nature, for in a little glass house would be found some exquisitely beautiful ferns and lycopods exhibited by Mrs. Hunter, their delicate frouds of the deepest and purest green. A few paces further on is a case containing some magnificent specimens of the silver leaved begonias shown by Dr. Cook, white rose, red, white and pink lend their cheerful presence to the scene, and exhibit their charms with the most generous profusion. Once more making the round, this time paying attention to the inner edge of the enclosure, the first collection upon which we look is one of ferns, tastefully arranged among dark masses of rock work. Here, too, in almost bewildering plenty were splendid draccenas, coleus, alocasias, amaranths, marantas, anthuriums, and Japanese variegated plants. Then there is a grand array of representatives of the fruit and vegetable of world-gedden melons, bronze pines, bananas, plantains, oranges, cashew, custard apples, lemons, grapes, gigantic gourds, mangos and jack fruit, all arranged with an artistic regard to colour and form. Almost every variety of vegetable is exhibited, and the Mahableshwar potatoes and onions were many of them of great size and fine quality. The pearly white country onions also make a good show among the broad green leaves of countless cabbage and lettuce. Passing on the visitors' attention is challenged by a collection of horticultural implements shown by Messrs. Palekar & Co. and English vases and flower pots exhibited by a native potter. In the gravelled centre of the enclosure a fountain plays amid the water plants, and while the eye is charmed with the beauty of the picture the ear is pleased with the excellent music discoursed by the Governor's band. Then at dusk the place is lighted by glowing lamps and innumerable chinese lanterns, and the trees and plants around the walks glisten in the soft light, while the ever-moving gaily dressed throng give the scene a completeness which it could not have possessed had life and motion been absent from it. The last impressions which the visitor received of the first day's show of the Bombay Floral Society were probably based upon the alcen of green leaves and bright tenses of the flowers and the strains of sweet music. But we cannot close our report without making a passing allusion to the cut flowers which were exhibited. Mrs. Portman had on view a group on which an artist, or indeed any one of esthetic taste, might well gaze with delight. The blending of the delicate tints had an effect that was positively enchanting, and in saying this we feel that we are not using extravagant language. Then Mrs. Hunter had a group beautifully arranged, whilst the flowers composing it were simply perfect in their loveliness. It need hardly be said that His Excellency who undertook to judge these exhibits had a very difficult task to perform. Among the principal exhibitors were :—Mr. Sakharam Arjun, Mr. M. B. Mowjee, Major Mant, Mr. S. Sassoon, Mr. R. J. Mowjee, Mr. Rienzi Walton, Mr. J. N. Petit, Mrs. Macfarlain, Dr. H. Cook, Mrs. Hunter, Mr. J. James, Mr. C. A. Turner, Mr. Runsordass Tulseydass, Mr. Rahimtulla, Dr. Anderson, Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. Maxwell Melvill, Mr. R. P. Brunton, and Mr. F. E. Smith. The committee by whom the arrangements were so admirably carried out were—Mr. Grant (President), Hon. Justice Kemball, Surgeon General Hunter, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. H. Cook, Mr. J. A. Cassels, Mr. Dormujee Cursejee Dady, Mr. C. E. Fox, Khan Bahadur, Mr. J. D. Wadia, Venyack, Mr. R. Luxmonjee, Major Mant, Mr. E. Comber, Mr. J. Graham, Mr. Runsordass Tulseydas, Mr. Best, Mr. N. B. Mowjee, Dr. J. Anderson, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Major Portman, Mr. Hadjee Kurrim Mahomed Sulieman, and Mr. T. Bromley. Dr. R. G. Walton, Mr. C. A. Turner and Mr. Sakaram Arjun acted most efficiently as honorary joint secretaries. Nor must we forget to mention that valuable services were rendered by Mr. R. MacEwen, the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, whose department in the show was greatly admired. The show was visited by H. E. the Governor who, accompanied by a distinguished party, entered the garden shortly after five o'clock.

The prize list and the report of a speech made by His Excellency will be given in our next issue.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 4th March 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·85
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·0
Dew Point	68·3
Relative humidity of Air	·706
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 8.	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 5 p.m.)	86·4
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	71·9
General Direction of Wind	NNE. NW. NE. E.
Goverment of wind in 24 hours*	WNW. NNE. NE. 182.

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "The Palace of Truth," 9 p. m.

Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Ben Allah, Ventriloquist, 9 p.m.

Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, Governor's Band, 5·45 p.m.

Flower Show, Victoria Gardens,

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following steamers arrived on Thursday and yesterday :—Badford from Newcastle; Banian, from Liverpool; and Olympia from Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED—The following steamers sailed yesterday :—Oonna, for Coast and Cutch; Timavo, for Trieste; Vespasian, for Trieste.

WILSON'S CIRCUS may be expected here shortly. It is now at Allahabad.

AZAM SAMALDAS PARMANANDAS, Dewan of Bhavnagar, arrived here yesterday morning on a short sojourn.

TIGER.—A small tiger, brought from Nagpore on Thursday night, is at present kept in the premises of Messrs. W. Watson and Co., Apollo Street, in a wooden cage.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Commencing with Friday, the 12th instant, the P. and O. Company's steamers with Mails for Australia will leave Bombay fortnightly on Fridays instead of Saturdays as at present.

ASSAULT.—Sillah Sivpursad was yesterday fined Rs. 30 by Mr. W. Webb for assaulting Luxmee, woman. He was further bound over in the sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace, he being an old offender.

THEFT.—Krishna Sooboo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing currency notes and cash to the amount of Rs. 120-3, belonging to Shurfoodeen Mahomed, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—The annual meeting of the League will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 9th instant. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. J. Gelson Gregson, of Agra, and others. Tea at 7-30 p. m. Admission by tickets, which may be had at the Tract Society's Depôt, Kalbadevie, and the Caxton Press, Meadow Street, Fort, at 8 annas each. Sailors and soldiers half price.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Rama Gopail was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a quantity of vegetables, value 3 annas, the property of Wittoo Luximon, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—Mahomed Peer Mahomed was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing an iron weight, value 12 annas, belonging to Abbo Bakkur. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY HEMP AND JUTE MILL COMPANY.—At the High Court yesterday, a sort of joint claim for Rs. 3,94,000, made upon this company by the trustees and liquidators of the Colaba Press Company in respect of a lease dated 24th August 1875 was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley in chambers. The arguments of counsel occupied the court nearly all day. His Lordship reserved his decision. Our report of the proceedings is crowded out.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Winning numbers for the month of February, 1880. Prizes of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within current month :—

3 annas.	2 annas.	1½ anna.	1 anna.	¾ anna.	½ anna.
002843	012221	057257	003217	068665	002950
	000560	029277	009560		032550
		001735	186843		041948
			235775		
			285533		

MUSIC AT THE LADIES' GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by H. E. the Governor's band at the Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, this evening at 5-45 p.m.

Overture	Die Grossfurstin—Flotow
Polka Mazurka	For Solo Cornet—Zikoff
Polka	Bonne Bouche—Waldteufel
Selection	Puritani—Bellini
Valse	Arabian Nights—Strauss
Galop	Wirrwarr—Faust

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—On the 1st inst., in a suit brought against the company by Messrs. James Scott and James Henry Latimer, Mr. Justice Kemball gave judgment for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,61,818 with costs. Yesterday at the High Court, Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert on behalf of the defendants, applied for a stay of execution of the decree. An appeal, we believe, has been filed against that decree. His Lordship granted a rule nisi as applied for, with interim stay of execution, on the defendants giving security for the amount of the decree.

KESSOWJEE NAIK'S CLAIM UPON THE NURSEY S. AND W. MILLS.—Yesterday at the High Court, Mr. Justice Bayley delivered judgment in the matter of a claim for Rs 3,27,815 made by Kessowjee Naik upon the official liquidators of the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Mills in respect of a guarantee given by him to the Bank of Bombay. His Lordship said he found it impossible to give a decision in the present state of things, and directed the summons to stand over in order to see if the Bank of Bombay desired to appear and contest Kessowjee's right to stand for such portion of the claim as he had paid. The matter was adjourned: notice to be sent by the claimant to the Bank of Bombay. Our report is held over for want of space.

LOSS OF THE VINGORLA.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

WE beg to acknowledge receipt of Rs. 10 from K. S. H. B. for Mrs. Stuart.

PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. OLYMPIA.

THE following is a list of passengers per S. S Olympia from Liverpool arrived yesterday morning :—

Mr. N. N. Ince, Mr. and Mrs. Primrose, infant and ayah, Messrs. Geo H Greaing, W H Stephen, W W Bruere, A A Kedder, J D Webb, Lieut. Le V Favell, Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Woodall, Mrs. Straiton, and Mrs. Smith.

STRIKE OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKPEOPLE.

A LONG-WINDED petition, dated 26th ult., was forwarded to the address of Mr. G. A. Barnett, Agent G. I. P. Railway Company, by some of the workpeople recently employed at the company's works at Parel. Mr. Barnett thus disposes of the allegations of the petitioners, in a memorandum dated the 3rd inst :—

I have received an unsigned petition purporting to be from some of the workmen recently employed at the company's works, Parel.

The petitioners allege': 1st—That the Locomotive Superintendent has increased the working hours per day. 2nd—That he has contrived to make them come and serve a far way off. 3rd—That dinner baskets are not allowed within the workshops. So far as I can understand from the petition this comprises the entire grievances of the men now at present refusing duty. I will take these complaints seriatim. First, the Locomotive Superintendent has not increased the normal working hours per day, and if the men have been so advised it has, I fear, been with a mischievous intent. The only order that has been issued is that for the present, owing to a pressure of work, the employés will be required to work one hour's overtime. For this overtime all mechanics, except the supervising staff, will be paid extra. Working overtime is nothing new. All the workmen employed in the company's workshops for the last 20 years have worked overtime when occasion demanded. It is one of the printed shop rules that every workman will work overtime, if required, by the Locomotive Superintendent, and is one of the conditions on which all workmen are employed. The company has no desire to work overtime when it can be avoided, but hitherto, our workmen have always been glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to do so. At present the Baroda Railway Company's mechanics at Parel are working from 6·30 a. m. to 6·30 p. m. with one hour off for dinner, Messrs. Richardson and other private firms are working 11 hours per day including two hours overtime. It will thus be seen that this company's hours are less than those of the workshops mentioned above. It has come to have been brought to my notice that some of our best trained workmen leave us for work at other places when overtime can be obtained.

The second complaint I presume refers to the location of the workshops at Parel. With regard to this it is almost superfluous to mention that the Locomotive Superintendent had no concern, but it is necessary to point out that the workshops are not further from Byculla than the Baroda Company's shops, and only a few yards further than several large mills. That while the workpeople in other establishments have to find their own way out and home, this company in its generosity provides free a special train morning and evening to take the workpeople into the works and bring them back to Byculla.

With reference to the third complaint,—dinner baskets are allowed in the works during the dinner hour, but it has been found necessary for obvious reasons to exclude those who bring the baskets. However, it is optional whether the workmen remain in the works or go outside to dinner, but the company recognizes that there are inconveniences in this respect, and have under consideration a proposal to erect a covered shed outside the works for the protection of workmen who prefer to go outside for their dinner.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

IRISH DISTRESS FUND.

ANOTHER meeting on behalf of the Irish Relief Fund has been held at Hyderabad in Sir Salar Jung's garden. The meeting was presided over by the Revenue Minister, Nawab Mukrumood Dowlah Bahadoor. More than 2,000 persons, representing different nationalities, were present. The chairman delivered an excellent speech in Hindoostani, in which he dwelt on the aid given to India recently by the British people in a time of distress, and said that the manifestation of India's sympathy with the Irish people in their distress would augment the friendly feeling better on England and this country. The speech was very warmly received, and the sum of voluntarily offered subscriptions amounting to Rs. 14,223. It is hoped that more will be forthcoming from the city of Hyderabad and the districts.—*Madras Times.*

GRAND PARTY AT "BYRAMJEE HALL."

A VERY brilliant party assembled on Thursday afternoon at "Byramjee Hall," Mazagon, at the invitation of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., to meet His Excellency Councillor Signor D'Aguiar, the Portuguese Delegate, who has been staying amongst us for some time in connexion with the Indo-Portuguese Treaty of Commerce, &c. Amongst the visitors were :—H. E. the Honourable Sir Richard Temple and Staff, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Warre, and Staff, H. E. Signor D'Aguiar and Staff, H. E. Admiral and Lady Gore-Jones and Staff, the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon. Mr. Mowat, the Hon. Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, C. I. E., Lady Sassoon and family, Sir Frank and Lady Souter, Sir Thomas Thomson, the Aga Khans, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Mdle. Vouillon, Major and Mrs. Portman, Major and Mrs. Fagan, Mr. Van Ruith, Mr. Arthur T. Crawford, the British Delegate; General Hewitt, Col., Mrs. and the Misses Thacker, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson, Dr. and Mrs. Cook, Dr. and Mrs. Blanc, Dr. and Mrs. Hughes, Dr. Hojel, Dr. and Mrs. Pinkerton, Dr. Weir, Mr. Walton, Dr. Sydney Smith, Mrs. Thunder, Rao Sahob V. N. Mundlik, C. S. I., Mr. W. A. Baker, Major Rivett-Carnac, Mr. J. Fleming, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Reynell, Mr. and Mrs. Duxbury, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. C. B. Lynch, Mr. C. Grandona, Mr. Roughton, Sir M. and Lady Quadros, Messrs. Dinshaw Petit, Nusserwanjee, Petit, Dhunjeebhoy and Perozesha Jeejeebhoys, Nusserwanjee and Bomanjee S. Jamsetjee, Tapidas Varjdas, M. N. Banajee, Jamsetjee and Bomanjee Ardasir H. Wadia, Miss Margaret de Faria and the Farias, Hormusjee A. D. Wadia, D. N. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. Hathornthwaite, Mr. W. Maidment, Mons. and Madame Vanvert de Mean, Khan Bahadur M. C. Muzban, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mackichan, Shunker Pandurang Pundit, K. C. Bedarkur, Dr. and Mrs. Da Cunha, H. E. Signor Sergio (Governor of Damaun), K. R. Cama, C. N. Cama, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Eduljee Rustomjee, Mrs. and Miss Fallon, Messrs. E. F. Viegas, Mahomed Ali Rogay, B. Tyebjee, R. N. Khote, A. Forde, D. Pudamjee, Framjee N. Patel, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, D. S. Kemp, P. Ryan, F. R. Visajee, Drs. Cowasjee, Furdoonjee, Da Gama, de Souza, the Misses Flynn, O'Connell, Wachha, Miss Jeejeebhoy Furdoonjee, Maneckshs, Nurotumdas Madhowdass, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Pendlebury, E. Freeborn, D. Gostling, H. N. Saklatwala, and others, too numerous to name. The invitations were for half past four o'clock; and long before that time, the carriages of the visitors began to pour in, though there were two other counter-attractions, viz, the Sky Races and the distribution of prizes to the Byculla Schools. H. E. the Governor arrived exactly at the time mentioned, followed by a number of his body guard, when the band of the Marine Battalion, which was in attendance, struck up the National Anthem. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and H. E. the Portuguese Delegate were also greeted by the band. The visitors on their arrival were courteously received on the steps by the host, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and his energetic son, Mr. Nanabhoy. Most of the visitors were introduced by Messrs. Byramjee and Nanabhoy to H. E. the Delegate. The party then strolled about the house, which is pleasantly situated on an elevation, commanding a magnificent view of Bombay and of the harbour and the Konkan Hills. Those who had seen the house in its old state, when the Appellate Side of the High Court used to be held there, were agreeably surprised to find it so changed, the dull yellow colour wash on the walls having everywhere given place to tastefully assembled oil-paint and decorations of gold which were very much admired; and instead of the monotonous plank-ceiling, beautifully executed cornices and magnificently designed gilt plaster of Paris and wooden devices adorned the new cloth ceiling from which hung hundreds of elegant chandeliers, and lamps of every design. In place of the old-fashioned furniture of the Court, were to be seen beautiful sofas and chairs, finished with French polish and gold, and covered with rich damask as agreeably soft in tone as in touch. By the sides of the walls, which were in many places painted in clever imitation of marble of every colour and shade, stood neatly carved and chastely finished tables mounted with marble slabs. These were again surmounted with China and plated flower vases, fancy clocks, and other rich ornaments, amongst the most admired of which were an elaborately executed piece of plate, an ivory bust of the host, and an alabaster statuette of H. R. H. the Sailor Prince. The time-honoured coir matting had given way to neat China mats and Persian and Brussels carpets. On entering the house, the visitors were conducted to the upper floor by a grand stair-case, which, by its enormous width, easy ascent, and beautiful finish, elicited admiration. The introductions and the inspection of the palatial building being over, the party proceeded to the refreshment rooms, where ices, fruits, cakes, and recherche wines were liberally provided. A pleasant evening was spent, and all left highly pleased with themselves and their host. On leaving, the guests were presented with garlands of flowers, bouquets, rose water and *pan supari*. The party was one of those happy re-unions which bring together in harmonious contact, and thereby promote good feeling and cordiality between European and the different sections of the native races, which are to be met with nowhere in such numbers as in Bombay. It is to be hoped that gatherings like that at "Byramjee Hall" and the recent conversazione at the University Library may be of more frequent occurrence.

THE TROOPS.

FIVE companies of H. M.'s 15th Regiment arrived here on Thursday from Deesa, Ahmedabad, and Baroda, and are encamped on the Esplanade, near the Cruickshank Road.

THE 16th Native Infantry (Lucknow Regiment) marched into Rawal Pindi, 712 strong, with seven European officers, on the 29th February, and expect to reach Peshawur about the 9th current.

WE see it is expected that the promotion in the 4th Gurkhas, caused by the lamented death of General Tytler, who was commandant, will go in the regiment.

DIVINE SERVICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 a. m. on board the ship Assaye. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the forepeak. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a.m. precisely.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICES of this Church will be held in the Chapel, Bellasis Road, Byculla, on Sunday, the 7th instant, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. The Rev. J. Gelson Gregson will [D. V.] preach both morning and evening, and there will be a *Special Collection* after each service.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GRANT ROAD.

Public Services at 8-30 a. m. and 6 p. m. at Dean Lane Hall, Fort, near Mumma Street, and Nalwa's Tank Road, Mazagon, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m., also at each place on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 p. m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

IN THE HARBOUR.

CHAPLAIN—

THE GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

The sky races were continued and concluded on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Lyon's Donald, evidently a very good little pony, was again easily successful in the event in which he competed, as also was Dewi in the Arab Steeplechase. There was rather a good race for the Lilliputian Stakes between Snark and Craigie Toast, which Snark won by a length. In the Rat Stakes Woman's Rights won very easily. Details :—

Pony Steeplechase.—Rs. 25 added. For all untrained C. B. Ponies 14·2 and under, 13 hands and under, catch-weights over 10 stone; 12·1 hands and under, catch-weights over 10 stone 7 lbs.; 13·2 and under catch-weights over 11 stone. ½ Mile. Entrance Rs. 10.

	st lbs		
Mr Lyon's ..... b c b p Donald	11 3	Owner	1
Mr G Gray's ..... g c b p Cocktail	10 0	Owner	2
Mr Remington's .. g c b p Budge	10 7	Mr Domville.	3
Mr Barton's ..... b c b p Snark	10 0	Owner	0
Mr Arthur's ..... g c b p Cozswain	11 10	Owner	0
Mr Sherwood's .. b c b m Flycatcher ..	10 0	Owner	0
Mr Young's ..... c c b m Begum	11 7	Owner	0

Flycatcher fell, and Begum was left at the post.

Arab Steeplechase.—Rs. 30 added. For all untrained Arab and C. B. hacks. Catch-weights over 10·7. ½ Mile. Entrance Rs. 10.

	st lbs		
Mr Robert's ..... b a h Dewi	11 7	Mr Sherwood	1
Mr Cartwright's.. c a h Rufus	11 7	Mr Lyon	2
Mr Young's ..... c c b m Begum	12 0	Mr Charles..	3
Mr Mohr's ..... b a h Unicorn	11 7	Mr C Gray	0
Mr R C's ..... b a h The Bacchs	11 7	Owner	0

The Bacchs bolted off the course at the third hurdle. Rufus and Dewi were together to the last hurdle, but the latter had a lot in hand, and entering on the run home simply walked away from the other, winning easily.

Lilliputian Stakes.—Rs. 20 added. For all untrained C. B. ponies, 12 hands and under. Catch-weights over 10·7. ½ Mile. Entrance Rs. 5.

	st lbs		
Mr Barton's ..... d c b p Snark	11 3	Owner	1
Mr R C's ..... c a p Craigie Toast ..	10 7	Owner	2
Mr C Gray's ..... c c b p Cabin Boy	10 7	Owner	3
Mr A. V's ..... c c b p Legal Goal	10 7	Owner	0
Mr Lyon's ..... c a p Cliquot	11 3	Owner	0
Mr Wyar's ..... g c b m Queen Marie ..	10 7	Mr Steel	0
Mr Simpson's ... c a p Old Tom	11 0	Owner	0

Won by a length. Craigie Toast's jockey tried to make a race of it, but his pony had not enough in him at the end.

Rat Stakes.—Rs. 20 added. For all Ponies 12·2 and under. Catch-weights over 10 stone. Entrance Rs. 5. 3 Furlongs.

	st lbs		
Mr Lyon's ..... b c b m Woman's Right	10 0	Mr Remington	
Mr Barton's ..... b c b p Brownie. Late Miss Mc Quick	10 7	Owner	2
Mr Macdonald's.. b c b p Mr Mc	10 0	Owner	0
Mr Russell's ..... g c b p Leave Me Alone	10 0	.....	0
Mr R C's ..... b c b p Tommy	10 0	Owner	0

Woman's Right won in a canter.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

A large and influential company met at the Byculla Schools on Thursday afternoon, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the pupils. H. E. the Governor presided and performed the presidential duties in his usual genial and happy manner. Among the visitors present were :—Rev L. F Sharpin, Rev G C Reynell, Mr F Rowland, Rev J Diego, Dr H W Graham, Mr W Reily, Major Oldham, Colonel White, Mr C P Cooper, Mr C Banks, Captain Walshe, Dr Partridge, Rev Jani Dlli, Mr Hawkins, Mr Manockjee Cursetjee, Mr J Craddas, Mr J Strip, Mr J Jani, Mr A King, Mr G H Whitehead, Miss Shaw, Hon'ble E W Ravenscroft, Mr G W Moulurie, Mr G E Noble, Mr W Wells, Mr A Mackenzie, Mr Justice Kemball, Colonel Strutt, Dr Corrie, Dr Sydney Smith, Mr J R Duxbury, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Mr Morarjee Gokuldass, Mr E Freeborn, Mr W A Baker, Mr R Heusey, Dr Anderson, General Hewitt, Mr R P Brantom, Admiral W Gore-Jones. The large building in which the proceedings were held was completely filled, and the deepest interest was evinced by the visitors in all that took place. The room was very tastefully decorated, and it was evident that no trouble had been spared to give the place a pretty appearance. The supports of the roof were festooned with flags of various colours and designs, and some beautiful plants were ranged along the sides of the platform upon which His Excellency and party were seated was so arranged that the whole company might get a full view of the prize distribution and at the same time not lose the remarkably pretty sight presented at that end of the room in which the scholars were placed. No one could look upon so many neatly dressed happy looking boys and girls, orderly yet cheerful, without a feeling that a great work was being done by the Byculla Schools, and no one too, could listen to the sweet singing of the youthful crowd and not admire the care with which they had been trained by Mr. and Mrs Walters. The singing was really admirable and was loudly and deservedly applauded by the company. The blending of tone was very careful, and the young performers seemed to enter thoroughly into the spirit of the music of which the following is the programme :—round "The Bells" ; part song "Lorelei" ; part song, "Let us haste to the fields" part song ; "The Cambrian in America, part song, "The Village Bride ; part song, "I love my love" ; catch, "Wouldst thou know?" part song; "Through the Golden Valley." When the singing had been brought to a conclusion H. E. handed the prizes, which consisted of handsome books, to the boys who had successfully passed their examination ; the prizes to the girls were gracefully presented by Mrs. Warre.

His Excellency then said—It appears to be expected that on this occasion I should address to you a few words before we part, and I am sure the managers of this institution will rejoice to see that so large and so brilliant a company has responded to their invitation to be present this afternoon. I am sure that you, ladies and gentlemen of the company, will join me in rendering thanks to the managers for affording us the musical entertainment which has just been performed. Mr. Walters has excellently marshalled his boys and girls and given us an entertainment consisting of selections, grave and gay, of songs, some melancholy and some joyous, of pieces some sombre and others brilliant. You hear with what taste and with what harmony and with what precision these songs have been sung, and you see how smart and well the boys and girls looked when they ascended this platform to receive their prizes [Applause], and from this you may gather some idea of the excellence of the discipline, and of the efficiency of the instruction afforded in the school. Well now, ladies and gentlemen, this is the third time that I have addressed you under the roof of this institution. On former occasions I have mentioned the past history, the present circumstances, and the future prospects of these Byculla Schools, and now as this is the last time of my addressing you here, there remains little for me to say, except to bid you farewell. But I believe that I shall hand over the Government interests of this institution to my successor in unimpaired and unabated efficiency. [Applause.] Within the last two or three years all questions regarding the tenure of your lands have been settled, and all matters regarding your endowment funds have been satisfactorily disposed of by your receiving a large pecuniary grant from Government. You are to receive a considerable grant from the proceeds of the Kabul relief fund. The military claim, or rather the claim which you have upon the Government on account of the military department will soon be settled, for those intricate accounts are now being wound up and finally disposed of by Mr. Wells. [Applause]. Your printing press is proving financially successful ; you are still to expect something from the railway company, and also some special assistance from Government in respect of those boys whom you may place out in this great city for technical education. The receipts from private charity, I must admit, have not been as great as we might have expected, but this circumstance is accounted for satisfactorily by the prevailing depression of the time. But it is earnestly to be hoped that you will not regard all these satisfactory circumstance which I have enumerated as at all excusing you from the obligations of doing all that you possibly can in the way of private subscription to aid the cause of education, that sacred cause which is to benefit the children of your poor European and East Indian fellow subjects. (Applause). As to the statistics of the school I shall leave them, I believe, in a more flourishing state than they have ever before been in, notwithstanding the falling off in the receipts from private charity. The managers have been able to receive more boys and girls than have ever yet been received and have spent more money than has ever yet been spent. Then, as regards the character of the education... It continues to be thoroughly practical and thoroughly technical, and by technical I mean such education as is calculated to fit boys and girls for the pursuits of life which they are destined to follow. Those pursuits and nothing more—not to educate them below the standard of these pursuits, but, on the other hand, not to attempt to educate them beyond it. This technical education relates to girls as well as to boys. The girls require to be taught the useful arts of sewing, cooking, and housekeeping, and, like the boys, they will be sent forth to learn useful arts and practical skill in the various workshops, factories and metal marts of this city. Such, then, is the character of the education here given and to that is added the moral training and religious instruction which is worthy of the church to which this institution belongs (Applause.) Then we hear much now-a-days of European and East Indian children growing up in ignorance; of children of a school going age not going to school. I trust that these descriptions do not apply to the city and island of Bombay. I am sure that the clergy present this afternoon and the rest of the clergy resident in Bombay—I mean the clergy of the Church of England—would deny and justly deny that there are any considerable number of children, or indeed any appreciable number belonging to the Anglican community who are not sent to school. It is true that the demands on this institution are numerous, and that there are always more applications for admission than can be immediately complied with, also that there are always a number of candidates on the books, but still all children are admitted sooner or later, and that within a reasonable time. I am sure, too, that this much can be said for the Anglican community, and something similar may be said for every denomination of Christian and for every religious community in this great city—that they strive in every way to educate their children religiously. This is the true mode—as far as the Government is concerned, and as far as the city is concerned, this is the true mode of conducting public education for Europeans. (Applause). It is no small Government to set up schools of its own; the true plan is for the State to foster, by grants-in-aid all those religious organisations in this city which exist in every one of the religious communities and denominations. I trust, I firmly trust, that this simple plan will always be followed in this city with the most excellent results which we witness at this period, and in conclusion I would ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to unite with me in the hope that the Byculla Schools may always prove in the future, as they have proved in the past, worthy of that established Church of England to which we are so much attached, and that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon the efforts of all those who labour for the advancement of this institution. (Applause).

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft said : Ladies and gentlemen—I will not detain you for more than one moment; but the worthy Chaplain of Byculla has just asked me to perform a duty, which I need hardly say, is also a pleasure, and that is to propose a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor for his kindness in presiding on this occasion. You were all, I doubt not, so sorry to hear as I was that this was the last time on which Sir Richard Temple would preside at the annual distribution of prizes to the boys and girls of the Byculla Schools. From my long connexion with His Excellency, first as Secretary to Government, and subsequently as a member of his Government, I can conscientiously say that there is no duty which has fallen to his lot since he assumed the reins of Government here which has given him more pleasure, and to which he will look back with more unalloyed gratification than his work connected with this excellent institution, the effect of which is to bring up and fit for their duties in the world boys and girls who might otherwise be left to wonder about the lanes and streets of this populous city. For the great interest which Sir Richard Temple has taken in this unostentatious duty, and for the energy which he has shown in settling the complicated questions in connexion with these schools, the list of which he has just read to us, he is entitled to the warmest thanks of the people of Bombay and this company. He is in no way, in reference to this, or other matters behind the eminent men who have preceded him; and his example, though it may be emulated, will not be surpassed by his successors. I am sure, therefore, my proposal that a vote of thanks be accorded to His Excellency will be cordially received.

Mr. Justice Kemball seconded the resolution, and said that in doing so he could only express the deep regret which they must all feel that this was the last occasion on which Sir Richard would preside over one of their pleasant meetings. Three cheers for Sir Richard were then called for and the call was heartily responded to by the boys.

His Excellency in reply said—I am proud to think that the vociferations from those youthful lungs in some degree expresses your sentiments. I am sure that thanks are due to me in a much less degree than that in which they are due to the reverend pastors and masters, to the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, to the lady patrons and to the various gentlemen who have served on the committee ; also to the many ladies who have given their valuable assistance to the cause of education ; I say that to them rather than to me are thanks due, but inasmuch as your approbation is most valuable to me and is most highly esteemed I heartily thank you for it, and trust that it will encourage my successor as it has encouraged me. [Applause].

The company then separated.

In their 65th annual report the Council of Directors state that the examination in religious knowledge was kindly conducted by the Rev. H. C. Squires, M. A., Secretary Church Missionary Society.

Mr. Squires remarks, in the course of his report which will be furnished to the subscribers, "Making allowance for the necessarily rapid character of the examination, I think the children did satisfactorily in such subjects as they were examined in."

The Council learn with much pleasure that Mr. Kirkham found the Boys' School "in an exceedingly satisfactory state," and that he is of opinion that "there can be no doubt that Mr. Walters, by his skilful teaching and management, and by his patient continuous attention to detail, has brought this school into a very high state of efficiency."

Mr. Kirkham reports that "the condition of the classes (in the Girls' School) is fairly satisfactory," and that "the handwriting and needlework in all classes of the school are neat and good."

The behaviour of the children during the year has been good on the whole, though a few cases of petty theft have occurred.

It is with much satisfaction that the Council place on record their sense of the satisfactory manner in which all the members of the staff of both schools have discharged their duties during the year, and they desire to draw particular attention to the remarks of the Government Inspector, already quoted, on the highly creditable character of the Head Master's [Mr. Walters] services. They think it due to Mr. Walters to mention also that the last Report of the Director of Public Instruction shows that of all European High Schools examined in the year, the Byculla Boys' School did best.

There was, on the whole, less sickness in the schools than in the previous year.

Attention has been paid to the recommendation of the Surgeon made in 1879, that the drainage of the School compound should be improved, and the Council trust that the work that has been carried out will meet the requirements of the case.

The children passed two months of the cold season at Khandalla, where, through the kindness of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, they were accommodated in the barracks.

There were 304 boarders in the Schools at the close of the year, and the average number exceeded that of the previous year by seven.

The boarders may be classified thus :—

On the Bombay Education Society's Foundation—	
On the Society's *Free List*	196
Number of children for whom nominal monthly payments of from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 are made by parents or guardians [the remaining cost being borne by the Society]	51
Number of children for whom below half but not less than quarter cost of maintenance paid for by parents or guardians	28
Number of children for whom under full but not less than half cost of maintenance is paid for by parents or guardians	13
	92
Paid for in full by parents or Guardians	3
In the Military Asylum—*supported by Government*	13
	304

57 children, viz., 37 boys and 20 girls, were discharged, and 66 children [29 being those of soldiers], viz., 49 boys and 19 girls, were admitted during the year.

The Council regret to add that at present the names of 39 children are on the register for admission, waiting until room can be found for them.

The number of the day scholars at the close of the year was 33 ; of these 10 were on the free list.

The Report of the Superintendent of the Press again shows a satisfactory profits, and the services of Mr. Banks and his assistants continue to give every satisfaction to the Council.

The Council announced last year that they had resolved, if possible, to raise an Endowment Fund for the Society, and for Government had been applied to for a subsidy. They are happy to say that a favourable reply was received to that application, and they beg leave to offer their cordial thanks to His Excellency the Governor in Council for the liberal manner of it, namely, that Government were prepared to make a grant to meet the proposed subscriptions in 1881, for which purpose the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be reserved in the budgets of 1881-82 and the four following years. Government would not at the present time pledge themselves to contribute more than a total of Rs. 50,000 in five yearly payments.

The Council have not received replies from the Directors of the Railway Companies, who have been solicited for their support, but they trust that, when received, these will prove favourable.

There is every reason to hope that a liberal grant will be made by the trustees of the Kabul Relief Fund.

At the last annual meeting of the Society His Excellency the patron favoured it with some valuable remarks on the subject of introducing technical education into the schools. The Council accordingly appointed a Sub-Committee to consider His Excellency's views.

It consisted of Dr. Moore, Messrs. Rev. G. F. E. Johnston, Mr. Wells, Captain Walshe, Mr. Banks, and the Hon. Secretary; and Major Merewether, R. E., subsequently joined it.

The Sub-Committee suggested that the following rules should be adopted for the guidance of the Managing Committee :—

1. That the apprentices' home be adapted to receive as many boys up to 40 as the Managing Committee may be able to obtain employment for. 2. That except in the case of special aptitude for other employment, for which an opening offers itself, being displayed (such aptitude to be determined by the Managing Committee upon the report of the Head Master), all boys on attaining the age of 15 years be sent to one or other of the workshops whose Managers have agreed to take boys from the Society. [This rule not to apply to boys whose parents are able to provide for them, except with the special permission of the Managing Committee.]

The Sub-Committee think that Government might be asked to make a grant of Re. 20 a month for each boy beyond the number of 10 that may be thus put out to work. The average cost per head to the Society will probably amount to this sum, as in some cases an allowance for clothes, washing, and railway fare will have to be made to the boys.

They also beg to point out that if the proposal to alter the standards above made is adopted, it will be necessary to obtain the sanction of Government to the alteration.

A suggestion made by the Head Master that a night school should be opened in the apprentices' home seems to the Sub-Committee to be worthy of consideration.

As it seems unlikely that the school will be able to furnish as many boys to the home as Government will be willing to provide for, the Sub-Committee think the Council will do well to discuss the desirability of giving the Managing Committee power to admit boys of good character from other schools at their discretion.

No reply has up to the present time been received from Government, but steps have already been taken to introduce the teaching of drawing.

The Council conclude by expressing their regret that the subscriptions to the Society from the public were less in the year under notice than they were in the previous year, though the expense of maintaining the schools was greater, owing to the number of boarders having increased.

THE WAR.

A telegram from Chaman, March 3rd, to the Allahabad papers states that General Phayre and his staff arrived there on the 1st March. The 5-11 Royal Artillery crossed the Kojack on the 2nd.

A private of the 67th Regiment committed suicide on the night of the 25th February while on sentry at a village outside the Kabul walls.

A sick convoy, chiefly of men belonging to the 3rd Sikhs, 5th Punjabi and the two mountain batteries was to leave Kabul on the 1st March, and a convoy of European soldiers on the 4th. A draft of eighty-seven men, under Lieutenants Tapp and LeMarchant, are on their way up for the 67th Regiment.

OUR POLICY IN AFGHANISTAN.

The *Pioneer's* special correspondent at Kabul hints at a "scheme for the settlement of affairs here for its object the creation of a new government with Hashim Khan as Ameer and the Mustaufi holding an important post in the administration." Of Hashim Khan he writes :—Sirdar Mahomed Hashim Khan is about 28 years old, and is a grandson of Dost Mahomed, and consequently a cousin of Yakoob Khan. He is of pure Barazzai blood, both on his father's and mother's side : his mother was a cousin of Shere Ali's favourite wife, who bore him young Abdulla Jan. When Shere Ali was engaged in the fight for the Ameership, Mahomed Sharif Khan and his son, Hashim, were partizans of Azim Khan, for a short time Ameer ; and young Hashim fought against Shere Ali at Kandahar. The success of Shere Ali and his recognition by the British Government was followed by a general submission of the Sirdars, who had been opposed to him ; but Mahomed Sharif Khan still continued to intrigue against his brother ; and when, in 1870, Yakoob Khan revolted, he at once joined him. His sons, Hashim and Tahir Khan, followed their father's example, and Hashim Khan accompanied Yakoob Khan in his wanderings in Persian Seistan. Upon Yakoob making his submission to Shere Ali, Mahomed Sharif Khan returned to Cabul with his two sons, and in February 1872, the family were deported to India, as the Ameer dreaded their intrigues. The British Government gave them an asylum at Dehra Dun ; but, in April 1877, Hashim and his brother were recalled to Cabul through the intercession of Abdulla Jan's mother. Shere Ali received them very hospitably and they soon rose high into favour. Hashim Khan was given Abdulla Jan's sister in marriage, and this alliance added greatly to his power and dignity as a Sirdar. He accompanied Shere Ali in his flight to Turkistan after the British had captured Ali Musjid and the Peiwar Kotal, and was with him when he died at Mazar-i-Sharif. Thence returned to Cabul and shared in the fortunes of Yakoob Khan. His predilection for the British has been shown ever since we entered the country ; and as a reward for his adherence to us, the Governorship of Turkistan was assigned to him, after Wali Mahomed had proved unequal to its acceptance. The outbreak in December prevented his taking up the appointment, and now it would seem that higher honours are in store for him. He is certainly the best of the Sirdars we have had to deal with : full of energy, and with sufficient stubborn courage to retain power if once handed over to him. As a soldier, he is said to be brave and self-reliant, and his behaviour on the cavalry action in Chardeh, on December 11th, bore out this opinion. He was with General Roberts's staff, and though under a heavy fire, was perfectly cool and unconcerned, never showing any anxiety to get away from the enemy, who were swarming across the valley in overwhelming numbers. What his capacity for handling troops in the field may be, perhaps not even he himself knows : but his genuine cast of character is a sufficient guarantee that he would not be so weak and vacillating as Yakoob Khan. There is a little tinge of Afghan ferocity about his face when he is much displeased ; and any intriguing Sirdar would find more than a match in him. He is never likely to be a Dost Mahomed, or even a Shere Ali ; but still he is a fairly safe man, and such a one as we could accept in Yakoob Khan's place without fear of a second catastrophe. The Afghans themselves are already well inclined to him, and his claims as a Barukzai to their obedience could easily be worked upon. He is really the only faction worthy of the name in Kabul except that of Yakoob Khan, and the latter faction might be won over.

BENGAL.

A Bengali gentleman, Mr. Bam Chunder Basu, an evangelist and Christian lecturer in Northern India, will, the *Mirror* states, shortly proceed to America as a lay delegate to the general council of the M. E. Church.

The *Patriot* states that the licence tax was of passed in three days by the Bengal Council "The non-official members of the Council sought to criticise the Budget on which this measure was based, and to show the utter want of necessity for it, but they were *Chupraod.*"

The Hon'ble G. M. Batten left Calcutta for home on the 2nd instant, by the P. and O. steamer Mirzapore, but as he was anxious to wait for the debate on the budget, he left after the steamer in one of the Viceroy's steam-launches, and overtook the Mirzapore at Kalpee.

The Committee of the Raja Kali Krishna memorial fund have decided to order another statue of the late nobleman, in the place of the one which was recovered headless from the Hindustan, funds being available from the insurance money received on the damaged statue.

The *Englishman* records another act of princely liberality on the part of the Dhaka nobleman Nawabe Abdul Ghani and Ahsanula Khan Bahadur, who have forwarded to the British Ambassador at Constantinople the sum of £250 for the relief of the distress in Bulgaria, after reading the appeal from Baroness Burdett Coutts in the papers.

Owing to a serious outbreak of typhoid fever at the Free School, Calcutta, all the pupils, except thirty-nine who are homeless, have been sent away to their friends. One death has occurred, and there are three or four cases of a grave nature. This epidemic is attributed to defective drainage and an insufficient supply of water. —*Statesman.*

Mr. Chichele Plowden was to leave Calcutta on Wednesday to take charge of his new appointment at Baghdad. He will be partly under the orders of the Foreign Office in London, and partly under the Foreign Office in Calcutta, whilst his connection with the Indian Diplomatic service will not be completely severed, as he will be paid out of the Indian revenues.

Scene in a Church.—On Sunday last, at the close of the morning service at the Free Church of Scotland, in Wellesley-square, an East Indian stood up and commenced haranguing the congregation, saying he was moved to preach the gospel to them. The people, however, neglected his entreaties, and left church as usual. Is he not inspired whether the man is insane or a wilful disturber of the peace, but if the latter, he needs to be reminded of the sections of the Penal Code which apply to persons who disturb a religious assembly.—*Statesman.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

Colonel Cobbnee, R.A., now commanding the Allahabad Artillery Division, will, it is stated, be shortly transferred in the same capacity to Lucknow.

The inhabitants of Peshawar are justly incensed against the Engineers of the Punjab Northern State Railway on account of their selection of a site for a terminal station. When the railway line itself was proposed to be run right through the centre of the Peshawar racecourse, a howl was at once raised, and it is understood that another line is about to be chosen ; but to select, as has been done, the only public garden and recreation ground in Peshawar as the site for a railway station, is the last straw.

The rats which infested the Deccan districts last year appear to have transferred their attentions to the neighbourhood of Cawnpore, where, we read, "the prospects of the future harvest are seriously affected by this pest, traces of which are plain enough in nearly every field, either in compact blocks or in paths intersecting the field in every direction. The damage, so far, has been estimated at about two annas in the rupee ; but the rats have nearly a month before the harvest, in which to double their average. The cultivators seem helpless ; the village parish is not a good rater ; oats are not procurable, but the mungoose is in great demand. A simple form of rattrap is used here and there ; but, as a rule, the ryot folds his hands upon this last burden as incurable and irremediable."

MADRAS.

The Rev. Richard Parry Burnett, M. A., has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Madras Establishment, vice the Rev. F. Horsely, deceased.

The partly-built palace for the Maharaja of Mysore is to be again taken in hand and finished.

Mr. Arundel Tago Arundel, B.A., has been appointed to act as Presidency Magistrate of the Madras Municipality during the absence of Mr. Burrows on leave. Mr. Arundel is a Madras Civilian of twelve years' standing.

SPORTING.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ALL COMERS' CONTEST.

The following is the result of the above match :—

Point per Shot.	Total Prize Rifle	Name.	Rank.	Corps.	No.	Station.
				2/13th Regt.	1	
				2/13th Regt.	2	
				5th V. B.	3	
				1st V. B.	4	
				1st V. B.	5	
				G. P. R. V.	6	
				1st V. B.	7	
				1st V. B.	8	
				1st V. B.	9	
				1st V. B.	10	
				1st V. B.	11	
				1st V. B.	12	
				1st V. B.	13	
				1st V. B.	14	
				1st V. B.	15	
				1st V. B.	16	
				1st V. B.	17	
				1st V. B.	18	
				1st V. B.	19	
				1st V. B.	20	
				1st V. B.	21	
				1st V. B.	22	
				1st V. B.	23	
				1st V. B.	24	
				1st V. B.	25	
				1st V. B.	26	
				1st V. B.	27	
				1st V. B.	28	
				1st V. B.	29	
				1st V. B.	30	

J. H. B. BEER, Captain,
Hon. Secy., Genl. Commdg.
C. V. R.

PERSIA AND HERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—One result of Persia obtaining Herat will be seriously to compromise the independence of the Turcomans of Merv and parts adjacent, for the Turcomans, placed between their Russian enemies operating from the Caspian and the Oxus, and their Persian enemy at Herat, will, assistance from England having thereby become hopeless, have nothing left to do but accept, as their fate, the Russian yoke.

Surely the full independence of the Turcomans, and a friendly alliance with them, is worth more to the security of our positions in Afghanistan and India than to allow them to be subjugated and to form an alliance with Persia, who cannot possibly be more than semi-independent, as Russia is coterminous with her north-western provinces, as well as along the Caspian seaboard and the Attrek. To favour Persia's taking Herat is to promote the extension of an absolute, barbarous, and cruel Power.

Herat in our own hands will not only give greater security to India, but extend civilisation and trade. Unlike Cabul its surrounding peoples will be peaceable and friendly and the extension of the Candahar railway to Herat will unite it thoroughly to India. Whoever has Herat will draw from it at least the expenses of their occupation ; likewise, whatever we do at Herat should be done at the expense of it and its adjoining provinces. Notwithstanding taxes for this purpose, the people will enjoy overwhelming advantages from our occupation. The "base of operations against England" which Baron Jomini told Lord Dufferin (see p. 100-1 "Central Asia No. 1" Blue-book) would "result from Russia's present proceedings," is probably some point almost equally near Merv and Herat, from which Russia can take either one or both before we shall have time to move on Herat.

Persia's apparent leaning to England may cover designs laid with Russia to our injury, and which we may discover too late.

The only prudent course is to make sure of Herat before the advance of Russia.

Whatever advantage there may be in an alliance with Persia will still be got, and will be guaranteed by possession of Herat, as we shall then be her neighbour.—Yours obidently,

41, Berkeley-square, Feb. 10. BLANTYRE.

NOTICES.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

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BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,

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F	Rs. 11 per barre	2 lbs. each.
FF	do 11·8	do do.
FFF	do 12	do do.
F	lb. tin 9	per dozen lbs.
FF	do 5	do. do.
FFF	de 10	do.
	½ do 10	do.
F	do 10	do.
FF	do 11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb. canister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.
Blasting Powder Rs. 5-8-0 per Barrel of 25 lbs.

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